The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,650—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0

Each succeeding line.................. ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy........................As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED) WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 25th Oct., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th October, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on THURSDAY, 30th October, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons.

Saloon passage............Rs. 500

Second Class passage........ ,, 335

The GOA is due in London about 25th December. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Goa carries a Surgeon.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23th October 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wine	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.

ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.

SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked t through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL, CAPT. BRAND,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS STEAMER will sail positively on TUESDAY, the 28th instant. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th October 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.

THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November. This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa.........................Rs. 400

Do. Liverpool...................................... ,, 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Ragusin, on the 5th November, 1879.

S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Doncich, on the 10th December, 1879.

S. S. VORWÆRTS, Captain G. Marussig, on the 10th January, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th Oct.
(s) KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	3rd Nov.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	10th do.
(s) ANCONA	3081	600	E. G. Stead	17th do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	24th do.
(s) GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd October 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	28th Oct.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	11th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	25th do.
PESHAWUR	3751	600	C. A. White	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd October 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd October 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances	In 1870	... £139,808
	,, 1873	... £295,149
	,, 1877	... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool, making it ESPECIALLY AGREEABLE in the HOT SEASON. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. "PARBUL" HOUSE TO LET for October Rent Rs. 300 for the season.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godown, 25, Apollo Street, Fort—

			Per dozen.	
CLARET	St. Julien	Qts. Rs.	9	0
SHERRY	Prince of Wales	,,	22	0
	Good Dinner Wine	,,	15	0
COGNAC	Antonio Freres	,,	23	0
WHISKEY	Pure Old Scotch	,,	20	0
GIN	Finest British	,,	19	8

JOSEPH SOARES.

FOR SALE,

CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

Montferrant Claret of 46 to 50 Galls. Hhd.	Rs. 170
St. Emilion do. do. do.	,, 220
St. Julien do. do. do.	,, 275
Medoc per dozen quarts	,, 10
St. Julien do.	,, 18
Margaux do.	,, 25

BRANDY IN CASES.

Cognac Vieux per dozen	Rs. 18
Cognac Champagne do.	,, 20

Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co.,
Parsee Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	,, 4-4

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED.)

KEMP'S PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.

Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.

After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,588-8-8 was realized for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.

Every kind of Insurance business transacted.

Full particulars given on application to the Agents of the Company.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors, Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome and high-caste bay Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, a free mover with easy paces, has been regularly ridden by a lady, Rs. 700.

A very powerful grey Arab, 5 years, 14-2½ high, up to 14 stone, suitable as a first charger, Rs. 1,000.

A pair of well-bred black Waler mares, 7 and 8 years, about 15-1 high, fast and quiet in single and double harness, Rs. 1,000.

A well-bred grey Arab galloway, 5 years, 13-3½ high, well up to 12 stone Rs. 400.

A capital hack for rough cross-country work, Rs. 400.

A grey Arab horse, 8 years, 14-2½ high, strong, quiet and fast in harness, with light English miniature circular-fronted brougham in good order, turn-out Rs. 1,000.

A very powerful cob-built Arab galloway, 6 years, 14 hands, up to 14 stone, good in saddle and harness, Rs. 500.

A well-matched pair of grey ponies, 12-2 high, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, both ride, Rs. 300.

A bay chargosh, Rs. 200.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 29th September, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamer SCINDIA, for JEDDAH, via Kurrachee, &c., is intended to sail at noon on SATURDAY, 25th current. Passengers should be on board before 10 a. m. on Saturday.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the offices of the Chamber, to receive the Report of the out-going Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 23rd October 1879.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TIME for receiving TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the POLICE QUARTERS at PYDHOWNI is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, up to 2 p. m.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. B. BRAHAM, C. E.,
Executive Engineer in charge.

Bombay Executive Engineer's Office, 22nd October 1879.

J. A. CUNHA,

MILITARY AND STRING BAND SUPPLIER.
(TERMS MODERATE.)

APPLICATION to be made personally or by letters to the undersigned.

J. A. CUNHA,

No. 11, above Furtado's Library, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

"Best thing of the kind I ever saw."

"Boon to all sportsmen."

"My experience of it most satisfactory."

"Safe, efficacious, and economical."

"Unparalleled in expelling mosquitoes."

"Admirable."

Tins Rs. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.

Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

		Cash. Rs.	a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of	100	1	12
Do. do. do.	250	4	0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, ... box of	100	2	0
Do. do. box of	250	4	8
Treacher's muster. box of	50	1	2
Treacher's Gem muster......... box of	50	1	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FIELD AND FOREST KNIVES,

CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne-Hook, large Blade, Wood Saw, Gimlet, Leather Borer, and an Extractor, durably mounted in finest Nickel Silver handles.

Each, Cash Rs. 5.

GEM SPORTING KNIVES,

Containing one each large and small Blades, Saw-Blade with File and Screw-driver, Folding Hook for removing stones from horses' feet, Nut-cracker, Corkscrew, Gimlet, Leather Borer. Tweezers, and Pick, in strong Buckhorn handles,

3 inch.	3½ inch.	3¾ inch.	3¾ in. with Lancet
Cash Rs. 5-0	Rs. 5-8	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 6-12

Mother-o'-Pearl, Tortoise-shell, & Ivory-handled PEN and POCKET KNIVES in variety.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED by a LADY in business all day, comfortable Board and Lodgings in or near the Fort. Address "M. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED on MALABAR HILL or BREACH CANDY for five or six months from November 1st. Apply to J. NUGENT, C.S., Poona.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

MANOREE HILL QUARRIES STONE FOR SALE, of excellent quality, for Columns, Steps, Ashlor, Blocking Course, Rubble, Ballast and earth. 5, Hummum St. Fort.

A HANDSOME young pair of KANGAROO HOUNDS FOR SALE, well-trained. Address P. Q. R., Post Office, Barsi Town.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-MORROW, SATURDAY 25th, a stout little Deccan PONY; quiet, young and carries a good weight.

FOR SALE, a 12 feet square DOUBLE Fly TENT (2 Poles), also a Bath-room Tent, 6 feet square. Address "A.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION on SATURDAY, neat DOG-CART, CHESTNUT PONY 13-2, and HARNESS.

FOR SALE, several new Victoria and all description of other Carriages. CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

AUCTION SALE next SATURDAY 2 p. m. Handsome Spanish Mahogany Furniture, Grand Sympathetic Piano, Large Plate Glass Almira, &c., at No. 1, Oak Lane, Fort. Mr. WARNE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE, Single Barrelled EXPRESS RIFLE by Alex. Henry, of Edinburgh, ·577 gauge, nearly new, in leather case, with implements complete, price Rs. 350. Double Barrelled 20-bore Breech-loading PISTOL, C. F., with skeleton butt, in case complete, price Rs. 150. A Five Barrelled BULLDOG REVOLVER, with 250 cartriges, price Rs. 35. A SADDLE in good order with Numdha by Garden, price Rs. 50. A BEAR SPEAR, length 6 feet 6 in., Spearhead made by Bodraj, of Aurangabad, length 19 inches, with cross piece 13 inches, price Rs. 25. For further information apply to Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTH-DAY CAKES, &c., go to PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

DYSENTERY, FEVER, CHOLERA,

AND OTHER DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DRINKING OF IMPURE WATER IN A TROPICAL CLIMATE MAY BE EFFECTUALLY GUARDED AGAINST BY THE USE OF EFFICIENT FILTERS.

CIVIL SERVANTS and Officers of Government doing duty in the Districts should adopt every means to ensure that all water used for "drinking or cooking" purposes be first effectually purified.

In India no residence is thoroughly furnished without a good Filter.

CASH PRICES, OCTOBER, 1879.

CHEAVIN'S SELF-CLEANING RAPID WATER FILTERS

are the most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive stagnant or other water, effectually removing Lead, Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic, Mineral and Saline Impurities from Solution.

	Rs.	a.
Half Gallon size	9	0
Ditto wicker covered	11	8
One-and-a-half gallon size	11	0
Ditto wicker covered	14	0
Two-and-a-half gallon size	15	0
Three-and-a-half gallon size	20	0
Five gallon size	27	0
Six gallon size	34	0

ATKINS' CHARCOAL BLOCK FILTERS.

One gallon size wicker covered	11	0
Two gallon size wicker covered	15	8
Glass Table Filter with cover	6	8
Ditto larger size	8	0

FRENCH STONE BOTTLE FILTERS.

Quart Size	2	12
Half gallon size	3	12
One gallon size	5	0

POCKET FILTERS.

In case with cord	4	0

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC CARBIDE FILTERS.

One gallon size	16	0
Ditto wicker covered	18	8
Two gallon size	24	0
Ditto wicker covered	28	0
Three gallon size	32	0
Ditto wicker covered	36	0

Filters covered with Coir at short notice.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCHMAKER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES,

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ON HAND all kinds of Gold, Silver, German Silver and Brass WATCHES of solid and elegant manufacture, warranted good time-keepers.

A speciality of RAILWAY and SOLDIERS' WATCHES, German Silver, Keyless Patent Lever Escapement, guaranteed solid and good time-keeper at Rs. 18 only (cash.)

Cheap Aluminium plated German Silver WATCHES from Rs. 10.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,

EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.

FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.

A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS, CLOTHIERS, AND OUTFITTERS.

SUPPLY every necessary article of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for wear in the Station, in the Jungle, in the Train, in the Dak, or on board Ship bound for any part of the World, at prices compatible with sterling quality and good workmanship. Patterns with prices marked thereon, instructions for self-measurement, and our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE.

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

Correctly Cut and finished in the Best Style.

A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW MATERIALS FOR THE COLD SEASON.

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-Money.

HOAR & Co.'s DAY SUITS. Thin Scotch Tweeds. A Large Assortment of Stylish Designs	Rs. 30
HOAR & Co.'s OFFICE SUITS. India Tweed, Plain Mixtures, Fancy Checks, &c.	Rs. 30
HOAR & Co.'s SERGE SUITS. Best Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, Fast Colour	Rs. 30
HOAR & Co.'s DRESS SUITS. Best West of England Broad Cloth, Rs. 75 to	Rs. 85
HOAR & Co.'s SHIKAR SUITS. Strong Hand-made Drills, Rs. 16 to	Rs. 18
HOAR & Co.'s CRICKETING SUITS. Best Shrunk Saxony	Rs. 30
HOAR & Co.'s LOUNGE COATS. Fancy Angola, Cheviots, and Home Spun, Rs. 18, 22 to	Rs. 24
HOAR & Co.'s VISITING COATS. Superfine Blue and Black Fancy Coatings	Rs. 36
HOAR & Co.'s FROCK COATS. Super Blue and Black Fancy Coatings	Rs. 42
HOAR & Co.'s TROUSERS. Fancy Angola, Cashmere, Rs. 12, 14, 16 and	Rs. 18
HOAR & Co.'s RIDING TROUSERS. Chipping Norton Whipcord	Rs. 24
Bedford Cord	Rs. 20
HOAR & Co.'s LIGHT ULSTERS. And Chesterfields, Rs. 25 to	Rs. 45

HOAR & Co.'s New Self-measurement System,
With Patterns, Prices, &c., posted on application.

The Travellers' Kit House.

HOAR AND CO.,

TAILORS,
BOMBAY.

3, Rampart Row.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & COMPANY.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	20	0
Blue Serge, Wool-Dyed, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	27	0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers	20	0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard Wear Riding Trowsers or Breeches	20	0
Drab Cotton Cord Riding Trowsers or Breeches	10	0
Mofussil or Shikaring Flax Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass Suit	14	0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	70 to 80	0

MORNING & VISITING COATS.

	Rs.	a.
Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	30 to 35	
Vest Do. Do.	8	0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids	15 to 16	
Fancy Angolas, Checks Plain Shades, and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk per pair	12 to 16	
Real White American Drill	4	0

CRICKETING & BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted, Coat and Trowsers	27	0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts	8	0
Best American Drill Suit	10	0
Cholera Belts, they are superior to the old Kummerband and less bulky, they are made of double substances of Flannel and are cut on, the riding belt system ......each	2	8

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.........MR. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE NEW THEATRE, now in course of erection on the Esplanade, will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. The every night rate for Boxes is consequently withdrawn, under the terms of the Prospectus, and transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates:—

Stage Box to hold 6	Rs. 680
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)	,, 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)	,, 480

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

120 Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SULPHATE OF QUINO-CINCHONINE.

([a] j=o).

THE Crystaline representative of INDIAN CINCHONA BARK. Strongly recommended as a substitute for Quinine. Much superior to the Government Febrifuge or any of the minor Alkaloids.

Per Ounce, Rs. 3 12.

Wholesale quotations special.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DUNCAN-ROAD.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Cassibai, Executrix of the will of the late Mancooverbai, widow of Gungadass Vizbhoocandass, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Narayen Ramchunder, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of July 1872.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground and hereditaments with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the west side of the Duncan Road in new town, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 293 square yards and five-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 355, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 59, and bounded on the west by public passage, on the east by the Duncan Road aforesaid, on the north by the Doorgadevi Road, and on the south by the house of Dewjee Varia, and which said piece of land and hereditaments with the messuage standing thereon are situated in the Registration Subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Narayen Ramchunder, but now of his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF CASHMERE GOODS.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms, on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., without reserve.

A consignment of Cashmere goods consisting of oval tea trays, boats, boxes, of three cheroot cases, stamp boxes, card stands and racks, small serais, glove boxes, paper knives, single tables, round octagon cornered small and very small tea trays, writing sets, tea caddies, candlesticks, cheroot boxes, round work box, &c.

Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 27th October, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings, 6 lbs.

10 ,, dhoties.

A large quantity of white and colored piece goods, consisting of superior white lappets, red muslins, colored prints, white satin stripes, white checks, white fancy dress, checks, &c.

An invoice of green painted fire-proof, safes, 24 to 36 in.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Mr. Edu'jee Bazunjee Lakdawalla.

Ex. British Sovereign.

R F—55 casks each 4 dozen quarts Flower & Sons' ale.

10 ,, ,, 4 ,, ,, ,, in Champagne bottles.

10 ,, ,, 8 ,, pts. ,, and Son's ale.

On account of the underwriters ex. s.s. Macedonia.

R B—273-280—2 bales 500 pair grey dhoties S, W. D.

By order of Messrs. Bhickoo Saxba and Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Majoo.

D D M—1—1 case courier leather bags.

On SATURDAY, the 1st November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tudor Company's Ice House, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelain wares, a sweet toned grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a first class full sized slate billiard table, an English built open carriage, &c., the property of F. L. Maguire, Esq. Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AND CHAWL AT PARELL CLOSE TO THE LALL BAUG.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd day of November 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned Inam Land and Chawl erected thereon, viz.

All that piece of Inam Land or ground containing 1,732 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Parell, with the messuages or tenements and buildings containing 16 compartments thereon erected, assessed under No 31 in the Books of the Municipality, fronting the Parell Road leading to Parell Government House, and bounded on the north by Lowji Wadia's Dispensary, on the east by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit (known as Lall Baug), on the south by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and on the west by the Parell Road leading to Parell Government House, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of numerous persons as tenants and are now occupied by Mherwanjee Manockjee Coachman and several others as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mahomed Jowad and on account and risk of Messrs Peel, Cassels and Co.

7 large Persian carpets.

AT 1 P.M.

By order of the Executors of the late Hajee Esmall Hajee Hubib.

1 English-built C. Spring 4 seated open carriage by "Lewis, of Salisbury."

1 English-built 4 seated brougham, by "Laurie and Marner."

1 do. do. do. by "S Macks."

1 do. Mail-phaeton, by "Kesterton, of Long Acre."

1 English-built park self-driving phaeton.

The property of a gentleman—

1 English-built dog-cart with chesnut pony 13-2, and harness.

1 small Deccan pony, strong and quiet.

1 English built buggy with a good sound grey horse and harness (nearly new.)

1 English-built buggy by Lewis of Salisbury in good order suitable for an Arab or Australian.

On SATURDAY, the 1st November, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Messrs. Forbes and Co, and Abdool Curreem Heerjeebhoy and Co., and Abramovitz and Co.

A K H & Co. Out of 148—35 cases provisions.

Abdool Curreem Heerjeebhoy and Co., and

A & Co—Out of 3,611-30 2 cases playing cards Abramovitz and Co.

On account and risk of Goolam Hoosein Khulfan.

G K 3—1 case silvered and gilt chains ex Whampoa.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood French polished richly carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome large japanese vases, large pier glasses, parian and bronze figures, large fish pond with fish, a collection of rare English, Japanese and China birds, monkeys, stag, deer, &c., first rate pictures, rich table ornaments, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. A. Glassebrook, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6 a. m. on the same day.

1 English-built serviceable strong mail phaeton by Kesterton, (if not previously disposed of by private sale.)

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS.

On or about the 15th of November next, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a very valuable library of choice and rare books, consisting of over 3,000 volumes. The sale will take place in the upper saloons of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Catalogues will be published and due intimation will be given when the books are on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4½ p. m., by order of mortgagee, Achrutbaie, widow of Pranjeewun Runsortdass, and on account and at the risk and consent of the mortgagor of Dhurumdass Bhugwandas.

All that piece or parcel of fazundaree land or ground, belonging to Nursoo Syboo Cammattee, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate at the eastern side of Duncan Road, near Falkland Road, in the sub district of Fort, and containing by admeasurement 72 8-9 square yards and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 148, on the east house of Hajee Sullimon and fazundaree drain, on the west Duncan Road Row, on the north by the house of Sullamon Khan, on the south vacant ground of Nanabhoy Dadajee and are now in the occupation of Suckaram Chawji and other tenants.

Possession will be given at once to the purchaser.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF BREWER'S LAMPS, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re W. J. Brewer, an insolvent.

Few Brewer's patent Hyperion Reflector Lamps of sort and sizes, kerosine lamp fittings, samples of hardware, paint, show cupboard, copying press, writing tables, chairs, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th October 1879.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Bedroom.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chairs, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 by 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches—Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reredoses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Prideaux, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD CLOTH, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without Slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS Barouche with patent folding top, latest improvement for one or a pair of horses from Rs. 1,500 to 1,800.

LANDAULET Brougham, Patent foldings for one or a pair of horses, Rs. 1,400.

BAROUCHE, Clarence, Brougham, miniature Brougham of seats, from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,800.

WAGONETTES, Victorias, Mail Phaeton, American Carriages, &c.

N. B.—Price list and designs sent on application by letter.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Society, and are prepared to issue POLICIES for MARINE INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GADDUM & Co.

7, Church Gate Street.

FRANK ORR,

HOUSE, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENT, MAHABLESHWUR.

SPECIAL AGENT for Goods manufactured and imported by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

Visitors to the Hill will find all the Goods supplied by this well known firm obtainable here, which will save them the trouble of bringing up their own supplies.

F. ORR,

House, Commission, & General Agent, Mahableshwur.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

REQUIRED for the above Line as follows:—

1 Locomotive Foreman.
1 Mechanical Draftsman.
1 Carriage Foreman.
11 Native Firemen.
1 Workshop Foreman.
9 Engine Drivers.
1 Carriage Examiner.
1 Assistant do.

None but men of the best characters, and who can produce satisfactory Testimonials from last employers, need apply. Apply to Mr. MORTON at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, up to FRIDAY next, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p. m.

In the MATTER of the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

THE whole of the Land, Mill, Buildings, Machinery, Stores, and other property of the above Company, situate at Colaba, will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 15th day of November next, at four o'clock p.m., AT THE OFFICE of Mr. JOHN GORDON, the Liquidator, at Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, unless previously sold by private contract.

The sale will be made subject to the sanction of the High Court and to certain particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned at any time during the fortnight next preceding the day of sale.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors to the Liquidator.

NOTICE.

AN AGRICULTURAL MEETING and CATTLE SHOW will be held at Baroda on the 29th, 30th and 31st December, 1879, full particulars and prospectuses of which will be furnished by the Subahs of Divisions in H. H. the Gaekwar's territory and by the undersigned on application.

The Exhibition of Machinery and Implements in connection with Agriculture generally is invited.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway have consented to carry Live Stock and Produce intended *bona fide* for the show to Baroda and back for ONE FARE.

H. L. NUTT, Major.

Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, and President of the Agricultural Committee.

MADAME C. GOLDSTEIN begs to inform the Public and her Friends in Bombay that she has taken over the LEASE of the premises and BOUGHT the GOODWILL of the LONDON TIFFIN and REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 3, Hornby Row, and is now sole Proprietress of that Establishment.

The Bar and Tiffin Rooms have been thoroughly renovated. The Wine and Liquors have been carefully selected from the choicest brands, and are of the very best quality.

Madame Goldstein trusts that the Public of Bombay will continue that support and patronage which her predecessor enjoyed. She undertakes to please her customers and secure their entire satisfaction.

Bombay, 30th August 1879.

ESTATE OF LATE LOCAL LIEUTENANT ISAAC WATTS.

CITATION UNDER SECTION 250 Act X. OF 1865.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, JUBBULPORE.

1. EDWARD WATTS............Brother of the deceased.
2. MARGARET SAKES............ Sisters of do.
3. ISBELLA ROOKE............
4. WILLIAM ROBERT BARKER, Nephew do.

Applicants through Mr. H. ROOKE, Barrister-at-Law.

WHEREAS the above-named applicants have this day APPLIED to this Court that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of the late LOCAL LIEUTENANT ISAAC WATTS, who died intestate at Jubbulpore on the 15th September, 1879, be granted to Mr. H. ROOKE on their behalf, this citation is issued to WARN all PERSONS who CLAIM to have any interest in the deceased's Estate which consists of moveable as well as immoveable property (houses and villages), that they are hereby called upon to appear in this Court on the 1st November, 1879, which date has been fixed by the Court for the grant of Letters of Administration to the above-named Mr. H. Rooke, on behalf of applicants.

F. C. BERRY,
Officiating District Judge.

2nd October, 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(NO. 31)

BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF BURMA.
RANGE OF VISIBILITY OF LIGHT EXHIBITED FROM KRISHNA SHOAL LIGHT-VESSEL.

INFORMATION has been received from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma that since the small light-vessel *Colombo* has replaced the light-vessel *Star* (moored off the Krishna Shoal, Gulf of Martaban), the light exhibited is reported as being visible barely 8 miles in clear weather.

The height of the light above the sea is now 30 feet.

A *blue* light every half-hour, and a *maroon* at the intermediate quarter hours, will continue to be exhibited from the light-vessel as heretofore.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 29th Sept. 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 833, 830, 70b, and 748b.

,, Light list for 1879.

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 134 and 15d.

,, ,, ,, Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 498.

,, ,, ,, Light List for 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

J. NEUBERG,

5, Meadow Street.

JUST RECEIVED and opened out for inspection, a fresh Stock of

GENUINE
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
(Quality Guaranteed)
BRIAR WOOD PIPES,
Of the Celebrated
G. B. D. BRAND,
(Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.)
PIPES OF CHERRY WOOD,
PIPES OF CLAY,
PIPES OF ALL DEVICES AND KINDS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES,
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS,
COMPANIONS, CHAKMAKS, CHIBOUKS
POUCHES, JARS, AUGDANS,
&c., &c.

Forming the most extensive, and unequalled selection of SMOKERS' REQUISITES ever imported; personally selected by the undersigned when in Vienna, Paris and London, comprising all the latest novelties (CHOICE, UNIQUE, and HANDSOME), too numerous to particularize.

An early inspection is respectfully invited.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,

A small parcel of the following superior Brands just to hand:—

LA CONFEDERACION ......per Box of 100,	Rs. 28
LA CORONA .... ,,	,, 30
LA IGUALDAD.................. ,,	,, 33

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1879.

Consols in London yesterday recovered from 97⅝ to 97¾; French Rentes were unchanged at 117¼; and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 78¼ for Fours and 85 for Fours-and-a-half.

A further withdrawal from the Bank of England is advised of £250,000 for North America, but there is nothing otherwise to indicate any increased strength in the Money market.

In the London General Produce markets Reuter's quotations, if correct, mark an advance of 4s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee, and 2s. in G. O. Native, Mysore being unchanged. In Cocoanut Oil, Cochin is quoted £2, Ceylon 10s. per ton higher. In Seeds the only change is a decline of 6d. per quarter in Brown Calcutta Rapeseed, ex-Warehouse. Wheat to arrive is quoted 3d. to 1s. per quarter lower. In Metals quotations show no alteration.

In the Manchester Piece Goods market Reuter reports that there is a good enquiry, but that business is checked by the prices asked. This agrees in the main with private advices, which go to show that for such makes as are now in production there are sellers at current prices, but other kinds are difficult to buy.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday again closed strong, but this feeling is evidently more on the part of sellers than buyers, as the day's sales only reached 10,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats; and spot prices were all unchanged. The advance in New York, however, still goes on, notwithstanding the heavy receipts, ready Mid. Uplands having advanced from 11⅛ to 11¼ cents, and January shipment from 10·88 to 11 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date now show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Wednesday's Receipts	25,000	15,000	27,000
Five days' do.	136,000	95,300	106,000
Total since 1st Sept.	898,000	773,800	504,000

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday Rs. 33,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 40,000 to Madras, and Rs. 1,50,000 to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 8¼d., tenders on all three places at that rate receiving 12½ per cent. As compared with last week this shows an advance of ⅛d., although scarcely so high as was expected here yesterday. Bar Silver has advanced to 52½d. per oz. The biddings next week will again be for 35 lakhs.

Exchange this morning opened quiet with a reduction of 1-32d. in Bank Bills, but although more willing buyers the Banks have made no change in their buying rates, and the market closes at opening rates, say—

Bank Bills, on demand	......1s. 8 3-16d.	per Rupee.
Ditto 3 months' sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	..1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8¼d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	...2·15½	,,

On Calcutta rates are nominal at 1-16 per cent. premium for demand, and ⅝ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

Government Paper opened firm, but closed quiet, at:—Fours, Rs. 93 to ⅛; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100⅝ to ¾.

Shares.—Bank shares are unaltered as also are Land Companies, and in Press shares the only change is an improvement of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are firmer, and we quote an improvement of Rs. 5 in Coorla, Dhurrumsey, and Hindoostan. Jewraz Balloo are Rs. 10 and Manockjee Petit Rs. 20 per share lower.

Cotton.—For old stocks there is no enquiry except for Local consumption, and prices are unchanged; but New Crop for future delivery is enquired for at advanced prices. Some small transactions are reported to-day in F. G. F. Omra for January delivery at Rs. 203 to Rs. 204 per candy, and of Good there are practically no sellers. Good Broach for February delivery is nominally quoted at Rs. 216 per candy.

Seeds.—Linseed is dull and unchanged at Rs. 7, and Rapeseed quiet at Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-7 per cwt. Gingelly continues firm and advancing at Rs. 44 for ready White and Rs. 42½ for mixed, December delivery.

Freights are quiet but steady. For Liverpool by steamer 27s. 6d. is the rate for measurement, and 22s. 6d. to 25s. per ton for Wheat, according to time of shipment. For the Mediterranean ports the enquiry is active; and we now quote Genoa and Marseilles 32s. 6d. to 35s., Trieste and Venice 13s. 9d. for ready, 30s. for forward shipment, payable here.

Piece Goods are unaltered. The ready demand continues on about the same scale and at unchanged prices, and to arrive the feeling to-day has been a shade quieter, owing to the easier tendency of exchange.

Coals are very firm, and sales, to a considerable extent, are reported of Cardiff and Davison's West Hartley, early sailing via Cape, at Rs. 21½ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	663½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	110

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	1,000	all	15 ps*	830
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s	11
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p. s	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	875
Albert Kurrachee Co.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	950 xd.
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	615
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	50 p.s.	415
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	85
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	36
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	80 do	360
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	800	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	900
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.	800	500	all	50 do	425
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,120	400	all	30 do	210
Prince of W. Press	120	...	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	200
Sind Press Co.	400	850	750	5 do	400 xd.
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	59½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	520 xd.

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	405
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	Nil	58
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	25	710
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	560
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	19½
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	375
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	25	780
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	60	795
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	200	Nil	425
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	610
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	870
Mucoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	500
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	do	200
Madras U. Spinning	42	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,175
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	30,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,035
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	Nil	890
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	80 xd.
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	do	710
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	550
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	88
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	525
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	do	580
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	715
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

*Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nomina
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	800	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	do	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Neriad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. ct	302
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65·7·8	do	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	—	£18	196·5·15	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,950
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p. s.	2,800
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	105
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	490
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.		500	300	36 p. s.	285
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	12
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	16
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	85 p. s.	925
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	110
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p.s.	650
Vieges Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	15

PIXLEY AND ABELL'S CIRCULAR.

27, Old Broad Street, London, 2nd Oct. 1879.

Gold.—About £51,000 has been sent into the Bank this week, consisting of Sovereigns from Australia, and a small portion of French Gold Coin. With this exception, all the arrivals have been purchased for America. The New York Exchange has slightly risen to-day, but it is not thought that any of the amounts that are coming daily to hand will be retained here. We are informed that the Imports of Gold at New York from France and England, from 1st July to 26th September were £6,356,000. This sum does not include the consignments then on the way, and further considerable shipments have since been made by the French Steamers from Havre, the North German Lloyds' boats, and the vessels which have sailed from Liverpool, and it is now estimated that the total Exports of Gold from France and England to the United States, from 1st July to the present time, will amount to no less than £10,500,000 sterling.

The receipts during the week comprise £189,530 from Australia, &c. and £39,725 from the West Indies.

About £145,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank, the greater part of which consists of Sovereigns sent to Egypt by to-day's steamer.

Silver.—On the receipt of the amounts mentioned below, the price became fractionally weaker, and 51 9-16d. per oz. std. was the rate at which the supplies by the West India Steamer were placed. The Market is now bare of Silver. The Steamer from the West Indies brought £38,100, and the "Donau," £6,200 from New York. £147,000 will go to Bombay by the P. and O. Boat, leaving Southampton to-day. The export of the Silver from San Francisco to China for the first eight months of this year amount to £780,400.

Mexican Dollars.—The West India Steamer brought about £129,000 of this coin, and the consignments that were placed on the Market were sold at 50 1-16d., their relative value compared to Bar Silver; this price shows a decline of 1-16d. per oz. from last week's rate. The demand for Export was more than supplied by the amounts offered, consequently, a great many of the Dollars were sold for refining purposes. The P. & O. Steamer takes £29,000 to Penang. The total of Exports from San Francisco to China and Japan for the eight months of this year ending 31st August, is £302,400 of Mexican, and £103,600 of Trade Dollars.

Exchange.—On India for Banks Draft at 60 days' sight is 1/7⅞ per Rupee.

Tenders for 35 Lakhs of Rupees of India Council Bills were received yesterday, the allotments were—

To Calcutta.......Rs. 34,70,000.........average rate, 1/7 814.
Madras............ 30,000......... ,, 1/7 875.

Applications on both Presidencies, at 1/7 13-16 per Rupee, receive about 7 per cent.; above in full. Tenders for 35 Lakhs of Rupees of these Bills will be received next week. The latest quotations of Exchange from the East for Bank Bills at four months' sight are, from Bombay and Calcutta, 1/8 1-16 per Rupee; from Hong Kong, 3/8⅝ to 3/8¾ per Dollar; and from Shanghai, 5/1¼ per Tael.

QUOTATIONS FOR BULLION.

Gold.

	s.	d.	s. d.	
Bar Gold, Fine	77	9		— per oz. std.
Bar Gold, Refinable	77	10½		— per oz. std.
Spanish Doubloons	73	9		— per oz.
South American Doubloons	73	8½		— per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76	3½	to 76 6	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76	3½		— per oz.

Silver.

	d.	
Bar Silver, Fine	51 9-16	— per oz. std. last price.
Bar Silver containing 5 grains Gold	51 15-16	— per oz. std. do.
Cake Silver	55⅝	— per oz.
Mexican Dollars	50 1-16	— per oz.
Chilian Dollars		— per oz.

Quicksilver, £6-2-6. Discount, 3 per cent.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO INDIA, CHINA, AND THE STRAITS.

Year.	From Southampton.				From Venice.	From Marseilles.
	India.	China.	Straits.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£		
1871	1651290	1383465	677718	3712473		
1872	2846327	1524819	1284305	5654451		
1873	420290	768416	1308870	2497576		
1874	3949020	165855	1484851	[illegible]		
1875	212039	723894	871120	3714404		
1876	7388565	1273757	758461	9420783	£840960	£652664
1877	12617915	1764875	1484433	15867223	392450	747785
1878	3257050	1479819	931698	5668567	15000	159010
1879	3309650	433974	795230	4538804	....	10000
Corresponding period last year.	2972050	1399031	763903	5134984	....	159010

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Rock Terrace, 1,768 tons, Captain R. Fletcher, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Columbian, 1,472 tons, Captain G. Baldwin, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Jeddah (13th October), with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

The ship Mary P. Kitchen arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Cardiff (23rd June), with a cargo of 1,624 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. A. E. Lovergan, Captain Garrett, Lieut. G. Smith, Lieut. Way, Major R. Westmacott, Lieut. J. Neville, Mr. Tarrell Leith, Major Macartney, Mr. H. Corkery, Mr. Coxeau, Lieut. Cox, Lieut. Houghton, Ins. Raja Gopal Pillay, Mrs. Toba, and 153 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Columbian (s) Mary P Kitchen	Baldwin Evans	Jeddah, Oct 13. Cardiff, June 23.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	County of Inverness Pachamba (s)	Mackenzie Turner	Calcutta. P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Roch Terrace, Fletcher, to Callao, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Branksome Hall, to Liverpool via Kurrachee.
Steamer Speke Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Umballa, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Loch Ranza, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVAL.
19 Madura (s) ....Sharp.......... Bombay, Sept 27.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 19.—Steamers Mecca and City of Manchester.

PASSENGERS.

Per Madura—Lieut Wahab, R E, Mr and Mrs Jones, Mr Wright.
Per s s Mecca, which sailed on Saturday, the 18th instant, for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang and Singapore:—For Rangoon—Mr Herbert, Mr Halliday, Mr Hedderwick, Mr Orr, Mr Walker, and Mr Walnutt. For Moulmein—Mr Hall, Mr Clarke Edward, Mr Dowding, and Mr Hall. For Penang—Mr E J Borring.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVAL.
21 Gannet (s) .... London.
Oct. DEPARTURES.
20 Socotra (s) .... Negapatam.
Africa (s) .... Calcutta.
Deccan (s) .... Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 23.

From Liverpool.

Branksome Hall s—10 bags corks, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia; 16 packages glassware, Abdoolally Kharoolabhoy; 34 cases ginger ale, Stirling and Co.

From London.

Eagle—91 cases old tom, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Nepaul s—130 boxes bar silver (Rs 2,25,000), The Bank of Bombay; 283 boxes bar silver (Rs 6.86 000), The C M Bank; 103 boxes bar silver (Rs 2,60,000), The N Bank; 100 drums linseed oil, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co; 55 drums linseed oil, Nuzerally Surufally and Co.
Sumatra s—560 barrels green copperas, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
Scottish Admiral, 70 cases candles, Kalidass Roychund; 3,526 bars iron, Khimjee Jewa; 10 cases castor oil, and 167 cases oilmanstores, Surufally Heptoola; 215 boxes window glass, Hassumally Lallmeya; 56 cases window glass, Abdoolhoosein Tyebally.
Columbia s—50 barrels roll sulphur, Toolsidass Khimjee.

From Genoa.

Singapore s—15 cases caraco, Eduljee Bezonjee.

From Bordeaux.

Sumatra s—145 cases brandy, Heerjeebhoy Manuckjee.
Macassar—355 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
India s—50 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Australia s—75 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 23.

For Liverpool.

Speke Hall s—4,000 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co; 804½ cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 3,200 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 2,001 cwts wheat, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 190 cwts bones, Allimahamed Hassum; 1,004 cwts bones, Ralli Brothers; 44 bales cotton waste, Essajee Allibhoy; 129 bales cotton waste, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co; 28 bales cotton waste, Becherdass Ambaidass; 4 bales hides and skins, Rogers and Co; 795 cwts coir yarn, Treecomdass Lowjee; 125 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee; 250 cwts myrabollans, Vussonjee Veerjee; 625 cwts myrabolams, Canjee Jaitha; 168½ cwts myrabollans, Goculdass Jaithance; 810 cwts myrabollans, Poonja Jewraz; 875 cwts myrabollans and 133 cwts hemp, Jaitha Purshotum; 87½ cwts, ropes and 275 bales rags, Farnham and Co; 76 cwts coir yarn, Goculdass Jaithanee, 251 cwts galls, Premjee Kewal; 462½ cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co; 13 cwts ajmaseed, Motichund and Gunputrow; 98 cwts hemp, Khuttow Muthree; 9 bales hides and skins, Mahamed Premjee; 25 bales rags and 176 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass; 44 bales wool, Ralli Brothers; 39 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 140 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 54 bales wool, Heeranud Khildass; 25 bales wool, Monjee Premjee; 20 bales wool, Davidass Nurotumdass; 80 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 1,111½ cwts linseed, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 58 bales cotton, Thackersee Hurri; 136 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 68 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 5 bales skins and 1,500 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 54 cwts wet dates, Megjee Luckmidass; 525 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 230 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 72 bales wool, Lallcobhoy Hurrichund; 60 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 35 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass.
Zambesi s—72 cwts buffalo horns, Punnett and Co.
Branksome Hall s—12 tons bones, Edward, Bates and Co.

For New York.

Speke Hall s—5 bales skins, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Genoa.

Sumatra s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Trieste.

Zambesi s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Venice.

Zambesi s—501 cwts castorseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels.

For Calcutta.

Chanda s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna; 51 boles cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

For Yokohama.

Thibet s—50 bales twist, The A S & W Co., 50 bales twist, Cowsa jee Sorabjee.

For Hongkong.

Thibet s—40 cwts gum, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy; 100 cwts red raisin, Yue Lun Chiny; 56½ cwts red raisin, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 35 cwts sumada stone and 2½ cwts Cambay stone, Byramjee Sorabjee; 100 bales sharkfins, 75 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 bales twist, S N Tulatee; 34 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 25 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 40 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 5 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee; 4 cases fishmaws, Ramjee Canjee; 100 cwts raisin, 12 cwts azma seed, 4 cwts funul seed, 8 cwts senna leaves and 9 cwts kuscomba, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy; 85 bales twist, Jamsetjee and Bomanjee; 15 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co.

For Shanghai.

Thibet s—48 chests opium, B and A Hormusjee; 50½ chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 21.

Brownlow, Lieut Col, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

October 22.

Henderson, Lieut, 84th Regt, on duty, from Dinapore.
Aitchison, Surg Major, on duty, from Ally Khel.
Kettlewell Lieut Col 20th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.

October 23.

Moore, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Ellichpoor.
Barras, Major, 15th Bombay N I, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Brind, Major, 1-17th Foot, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.
Fraser, Surg, on leave, from Lundi Kotal.
Thorburn, Lieut, R E, from Murree.
Brooke, Lieut, 65th Regt, on leave, from Naini Tal.
Ramsbotham, Surg Major, on duty, from Delhi.

DEPARTURES.—October 22.

Maunsil, 2nd Lieut, 25th Regt, to join, to Deesa.

October 23.

Garstin, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.
Westmacott, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Jokkar.
Muir, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Jokkar.
Cox, Lieut, 6th Bombay N I, on duty, to Sukkur.
Hoghton, 2nd Lieut, 29th Foot, on duty, to Sukkur.
Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, on duty, to Poona.
Wood, Lieut, 15th Regt, on duty, to Sukkur.
Brownlow, Lieut Col, 72nd Highlanders, to join, to Kabul.
Mein, Lieut, 5th Punjaub Infantry, to join, to Kabul.
Higginson, Major, 1st Regt P I, to join, to Edwardesabad.
Smith, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Hydrabad, Sind.
Demster, Lieut, 4th Sikh I, on duty, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Macartney, Major, R E, on duty, to Quetta.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, October 16.)

Mr Douie, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, is appointed to the charge of the Rajanpur Sub-division.

Mr Beachcroft, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum, is transferred to Sialkot, and appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of that district, vice, Lieut-Col Birch.

Honorary Surgeon-Major Deane, Civil Surgeon of Gujranwala, is pleased is visiting charge of Gujrat.

Surgeon Stoker has resumed charge of the civil medical duties of Attock, in addition to his other duties.

Surgeon Mackenzie, 4th Natives Infantry, has taken over medical charge of the civil station of Ferozepore.

Surgeon Mackenzie, Civil Surgeon of Ferozepore, is placed in charge of the Civil Medical duties of the head-quarters of the civil sub-divisional officer at Kasur.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Punjab Commission:—

Mr Troward, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class, vice the late Mr W Jenkyns, C I E.

Captain Montgomery, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, and Settlement Officer, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class, vice Captain Macpherson, deceased.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr Tolbert, C S, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Commissioner, Umballa, to be a member of the Senate of the Punjab University College.

Mr Dupuis, Executive Engineer, retires from the service.

Mr Kirby, Executive Engineer, has made over Executive charge of the Amritsar and Pathankot Railway Survey Division, to Lalla Ganga Ram, Assistant Engineer.

Mr Yates, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the 3rd Division, Sirhind Canal, to the Railway and Workshops Division.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 23.)

Military Department.

Captain T Cooke, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, having passed the prescribed examination and received a certificate as per Appendix D of the Regulations for Volunteer Forces in India, is granted a commission.

Assistant Apothecary D Cardoz, No 101, having passed the prescribed examination, to be an Assistant Surgeon on the establishment; and his name to be struck off the Registor of Medical Warrant Officers.

Captain C J Johnston, 32nd Madras N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Rev G H Lewis is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Poona on the expiry of the period of his duties at Ahmedabad.

Rev J F Forbes has been granted an extension of privilege leave up to the end of the current month.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major W T Brown, on his return from leave, to act as Superintendent of Police, G I P Railway, during the absence of Major F J Wise.

Mr H N Alexander, on being relieved by Major Brown, to be Special Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Poona District, in command of the Purandhar Punitive Police Post.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following acting appointments in the Khandeish Police durign the absence of Major Probyn on special duty.

Mr J H Dickinson to act as District Superintendent of Police.

Mr H M Gibbs to act as First Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

Mr Digby Davies to act as Second Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

Mr A D Pollen has delivered over charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, and has received charge of the Office of Remembrancer of Legal affairs.

Mr Arthur Barrett is appointed to act in the Fourth Grade as Professor of English in the Elphinstone College from the date of Mr H P Jacob's return from privilege leave.

Mr J L Lushington, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, is promoted from the Fourth to the third Grade of Assistant Superintendent.

Mr J R Naylor has been appointed to act as President of the Committee for Vernacular and Departmental Examinations.

Mr W Allen, C S, having returned to the Presidency, the unexpired portion of his furlough for eighteen months and four days is hereby cancelled.

Mr R A Lamb, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, has reported his arrival, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Poona.

Public Works Department.

Mr R Proctor-Sims, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, is permitted to retire from the Service.

Colonel I M Greig has delivered over and Colonel W W Goodfellow, CB, RE, has received charge of the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division.

Messrs W L Cameron and F A Dashwood, Assistant Engineers, have respectively passed the Departmental Examination.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R B Joyner, on return from furlough, to act as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Kaladgi.

Mr T R Wynne reports his departure from the Dhond and Manmad State Railway.

Mr R M Kennedy has delivered over and Mr P H Dastoor has received charge of the Office of the District Deputy Collector, Kaira.

Messrs P Reynolds, and Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandesh.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and arrangements in the Irrigation Department in Sind:—

Mr H M Thompson to be Executive Engineer, Kurrachee Collectorate Canals, on the retirement from the service of Mr C S Fahey.

Mr J R Hatherly to be Executive Engineer, Ghar Division (and Sukkur Canal), vice Mr H M Thompson.

Mr J Tate to be Executive Engineer, Fuleli Division, vice Mr F R Griffith, retired, but to continue as Executive Engineer, Begari Division (and Desert Canal), until relieved of that charge.

Mr G N R Lambert to act as Executive Engineer, Fulel Division, as a temporary measure, in addition to his own duties.

Mr J G White has delivered over and Mr Chunilal Venilal has received charge of the Office of the District Deputy Collector of Broach.

Major O Probyn and Mr J H Dickinson have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Offices of District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, Principal, Bhil Agent, and Assistant Political Agent, Dang and Mevas States.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1879.

1 The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—
No 1012 Vol R Taylor.
No 1011 Vol R Orton.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd October 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·895
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	72·2
Relative humidity of Air	·720
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·7
General Direction of Wind	NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	207

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, to gether with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m., and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Bori Bandar Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th October 1879 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Bori Bandar Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, the Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3-0 P.M.	3-15 P.M.	5-55 P.M.
For Poona, Madras Presidency, Deccan, and Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	1-20 P.M.	12-0 NOON.	12-0 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.	6-0 P.M.	Grant Road.* 8-55 P.M.
For Post Towns in Southern Konkan, i. e., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoli, and Rutnagiri	10-0 A.M.	4-0 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Sattara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and other towns in S. M. Country and for Kanara	6-15 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	Bori Bander. 6-55 A.M.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jabalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar	7-0 A.M.	Do.	Do.	7-55 A.M.
For Uran & Panwell	5-30 A.M.	Do.	6-0 P.M. of previous day.	..

* Letters may be posted at Grant Road Railway Station on payment of a fee of 2 annas for each letter up to 8-55 p.m.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon..........................30th, 7h. 0. 8 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 24	......	5 59	5 30	6 45 m 7 25 a	0 1 m 1 22 a
Sat 25	......	5 59	5 30	7 55 m 8 38 a	1 25 m 2 27 a
Sun. 26	20th Sunday after Trinity.	5 59	5 29	8 50 m 9 29 a	2 36 m 3 14 a
Mon. 27	......	6 0	5 28	9 29 m 10 9 a	3 27 m 3 47 a
Tues. 28	English Mail expected.	6 0	5 28	10 5 m 10 47 a	4 0 m 4 20 a
Wed. 29	......	6 0	5 27	10 37 m 11 21 a	4 48 m 4 51 a
Th. 30	......	6 1	5 27	11 7 m 11 52 a	5 22 m 5 21 a

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL VISIT to BOMBAY, on or about the 22nd of October. Notice of which will previously be announced.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PENNOCK—October 20th, at Bhusawal, the wife of Mr. J. F. Pennock, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LeQUESNE—SUTCLIFFE—October 23rd, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A., W. H. LeQuesne, Esq., C.E., Poona Irrigation, to Lavinia, daughter of J. Sutcliffe, Esq., of Manchester.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ABBATT—October 17th, at Giridi, the wife of R. H. Abbatt, C.E., East Indian Railway, of a son.

CARMICHAEL—October 17th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. C. Gordon Carmichael, M.B., Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

SWAINE—October 14th, at Mozafferpore, the wife of George C. Swaine, of a son.

TAYLER—October 19th, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. C. Tayler, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ABBOTT—ATTWOOD—October 7th, at Bareilly, C. A. Abbott, to Mary, widow of the late Captain F. R. Attwood, H. M.'s 27th Inniskillings, and eldest daughter of Major-General H. C. Adlam.

DUNSTERVILLE—COOKE—October 20th, at Vepery, E. Frederic Evans, son of the late Captain Edward Dunsterville, R.N., to Kate Ellen, daughter of John Cooke, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1879.

There is something very grand and imposing in the phenomena of railway travelling. The power and speed with which we are projected on our path is made palpable to sense. The nearer objects reel, spinning backwards; and if the view is an extensive one, and the railway passenger fixes his eyes on some object in the middle distance, the more distant objects begin to move in one direction, while those near at hand advance in another. Trees, houses, all appear to revolve in large circles round the point on which his gaze rests; and, as the iron horse rolls onwards, it is as if all the fixtures of the earth were waltzing along by its side, emulous of the circling movement of the spheres. Then there is something gloriously imperative in the directness with which the rail and the locomotives hold on their course. Hills are made low and valleys raised in order that they may not need to turn aside. The course of the railway carriage is point blank, like that of a cannon ball. A range of hills rises in the distance; we near it with the swiftness of the hawk cleaving the air; there is no gap, no break in the continuity of the chain visible, yet it holds right onwards, rushing through, not over or round the mountain mass, plunging into its bowels, and with clash, and snort, and whistle, the living freight is dragged onwards as if through the noisy workshops of the swarthy cobalds of the mine. The mere shortness of time in which travellers are transferred from place to place is not what most impresses the imagination. Smooth, scarcely perceptible though the motion be—the reckless straight forward course—the interchange from the damp chill of the subterranean tunnels to the sudden glare as we again emerge into day—the tipsy whirling of all objects around us—these remind us of the terrible strength and velocity of the power which has clutched us in its embrace and is bearing us along. We glide more smoothly than the pleasure-boat on a summer lake; but if any obstacle be thrown in our path, we must almost inevitably be knocked to "everlasting smash." "Ah there's the rub." To avert this contingency many efforts have been made; but the result on the Indian railways is not altogether satisfactory, as the following officially supplied facts show. The number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, &c., during the first quarter of the present year, increased from 733 in the corresponding previous quarter to 1,080, resulting in sixty people being killed and 144 injured. Besides these, eighteen persons are reported to have been killed and thirty-four injured, in yards, workshops, &c., and 106 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains. There was one collision between parts of a passenger train, causing slight injury to two passengers; fourteen collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line, by which one passenger and two railway servants were injured; thirty-two collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains; eight collisions between light engines; eighteen cases of passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails; 180 cases of goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails; thirty-eight cases of trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points; three cases of trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed; 149 cases of trains running over cattle on the line; twenty-five cases of trains running over obstructions on the line; seventeen cases of trains running through gates at level-crossings; and thirteen cases of bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines, and fifty-four failures of engine machinery. Besides these, there were 119 cases of fire in trains; thirty-four of fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts; and 254 miscellaneous accidents. On the East Indian Railway the miscellaneous accidents increased from ninety-three to 173, owing, apparently, to the inclusion of many accidents of a trivial nature which should have been excluded. In a Public Works Department circular, the attention of the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, was drawn to the large number of miscellaneous accidents on this line; and he was directed to exclude such minor accidents as damage to points, resulting in no further mischief. "These instructions have "been repeated in three subsequent circulars, "but without effect," adds Major General Trevor. The attention of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, is invited to the large increase in the number of accidents on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway; the fact of there having being in one quarter twenty-four cases of running over cattle, eighteen, eleven and nineteen cases of failure of machinery, wheels and couplings, respectively, being considered most unsatisfactory. On the 15th January, 1879, a collision occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Bhandup between a troop special and a goods train, resulting directly in injury to one passenger and two railway servants, and indirectly in death to three servants and injury to a fourth, and in damage to rolling-stock to the extent of Rs. 27,550. The assistant station master is said to have been guilty of culpable neglect, but no prosecution was instituted, as, owing to vague and contradictory evidence on many points, it was doubtful whether a conviction would have been obtained. The assistant station master was, however, dismissed, the signalman reduced, the head-guard of the goods-train fined Rs. 20, with loss of good-conduct money for two quarters, and the driver of the troop train fined Rs. 15. Some one of course ought to be made to suffer for even the most trivial railway accident; but we question whether the dismissal of an assistant station master, the reduction of a signalman, and the fining of the head guard of one and the driver of the other train, on what is admitted to be only vague and contradictory evidence, is likely to have the effect of reducing to a minimum railway accidents in India.

It is true that the perils of railway travelling in India are small as compared with those which exist on some of the large trunk lines of England, where a "Flying Scotchman" or a "Flying Dutchman" rattles along at the rate of 60 miles an hour, and where the complexity of sidings, lyes, and branch lines is enough to puzzle the brain of any ordinary mortal. But, nevertheless, there are contingencies even in Indian railway travelling which ought to be provided against. To convey a heavily laden railway train between Bombay and Poona, short though the distance be, requires not a little skill, while a thorough command of the engine is a most necessary requirement on the part of the driver, who must, albeit, be in possession of considerable nerve and decision of character. This opens up a wide question; and one in which all railway travellers are concerned. Self-reliance, judgment, that quality of acting upon the impulse of the moment, and of always managing to do the right thing at the right time, so necessary in all who have the lives of other human beings in their hands—be he general, sea captain, engine driver, or guard—are not generally to be met with in the natives of India. Capital machines they are, so long as they are under control of some one able to direct them; but we think the responsibility resting upon the shoulders of those who entrust to the care of a native a train heavily freighted with human beings is a heavy one indeed. Stokers, cleaners, surfacemen, station masters, ticket clerks, and porters they will make; but we fear we must refuse to admit that they are in possession of the qualifications necessary to the proper discharge of the duties either of an engine driver or guard. We do not know that any of the principal railway companies in India employ natives in such capacities. But if they do, we should protest against the lives of so many fellow subjects being placed in their keeping. It is possible to be "penny wise and pound foolish" in railway management as in everything else; and although the native mechanic may be satisfied with a smaller salary than a European, still a tremendous smash at the ghauts some day would, through the destruction to rolling-stock and the permanent way, more than make up for the difference in the salaries. It is astonishing how few railway passengers ever take into consideration the charge which is put into the hands of the "man at the wheel." The most timid and nervous lady steps into the railway carriage with no more emotion than she steps into her drawing room. Even experience cannot make mortals remember that danger lurks below smoothness. Nor is this forgetfulness, after all, entirely irrational. It would seem that throughout nature accidents are less frequent in proportion as they are destructive. Runaway horses and broken axles, with their complement of sprains, contusions, and broken legs, occur a hundred times for one that a railway train runs off its bias, or an engine explodes, crushing out of the victims even the semblance of humanity. It is a universal law. Our colossal wars are less murderous than the predatory chuppaos of half civilized tribes. Lives are daily lost by elemental storms, but the human records of six thousand years contain no authentic mention of destruction by a planet breaking from its orbit. Yet, notwithstanding this universal law, it behoves the railway powers that be to see to it that the next quarterly returns of railway accidents shall not show the same record of valuable lives lost as the one which has just been published.

The address delivered by the Bishop of Manchester at the inauguration of the Social Science Congress, which we reproduce this morning, will doubtless be read with interest. The learned bishop is an undoubted authority on all questions affecting the social well-being of the people, and his latest utterance may be looked upon as a valuable contribution to the literature of Sociology. The Social Science Association was founded with ambitious aims, and its whole programme rests upon the broad basis of popular progress. The welfare of the people, both moral and material, is really the foundation of social science, and upon such a subject there is ample scope and verge for everlasting energy. The time will never come when there is nothing left to reform, and when all is so perfect as to need no improvement. But the very width of the question is in itself a danger, for in the possibilities that are therein opened out, practical efforts sometimes are forgotten altogether. These congresses upon Social Science have been laughed at often enough, and with some cause, as tending to over-much talking and a love of mutual admiration. The speeches made are apt to be filled with truisms, and the papers read worked out in pompous platitudes. But that some good is done by informing the general public upon matters as to which they would else be ignorant may be admitted. Still, it is curious to inquire what practical benefits have resulted from the efforts of this Association after its twenty-two years of labour in the field of social economy and philanthropy. This would be difficult, if not impossible, of attainment, but we may arrive at a rough estimate by looking over the transactions of former years, and especially of those upon its inauguration in 1857. Lord Brougham opened the first Congress at Birmingham in a general address of some eloquence, but little practical purpose. Then came Lord John Russell, with a speech as President of the Department of Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law. In it he speaks of the appointment of a Minister of Justice as an "urgent administra- "tive reform," and as being "under the consi- "deration of the Government, which has plans "prepared for the purpose." Still there is no Minister of Justice, and no one seems to think the reform is urgent. Another point was that County Courts should be able to hear divorce cases, which, even as a proposal, seems to have dropped out of sight altogether. Of course Commercial Law was considered, and equally of course the bogey of Bankruptcy was brought to the front. Here, again, no progress seems to have been made; for, though since the Acts of 1861 and 1869 have been tried, they have been found wanting, and Bankruptcy is still "on crutches." Turning to the discussions upon Land Transfer, we find that the same old tale has been repeated for the last twenty years, and that Sir Fitzroy Kelly then recommended the use of the Ordnance map for identifying land, in the same way as has just been done by the last Royal Commission. So it is in the other departments, of which this is but a sample; and so we are still waiting for the many reforms whose urgency has been over and over again publicly admitted. But the Social Science Association may claim a share in some of the good work that has been done since its inauguration. They did a great deal towards pointing out the plain path of Elementary Education, along which English statesmen have since been travelling; Prisons and Reformatories have been searched into and reviewed, since they gave publicity to these important questions, and great good has resulted. The Criminal Law has been amended and improved, and advances have been made on the way towards a code upon this branch of jurisprudence, the extension of which along the whole line has been made easier by the revision of the statutes. But in public health, above all things is their influence most marked, and it is mainly from their efforts in this direction that sanitary science has attained so high a place as a means to the welfare of the people. But there is plenty of work still to be done, and if the Association will but keep to sound practical principles and beware of over-much theorising, they may yet do great things in furtherance of that true Social Science which means popular progress.

THE SZEGEDIN RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having been requested by the Austrian Foreign Office to convey the thanks of my Government to the contributors towards the "Szegedin Relief Fund" in Bombay, you would oblige me by inserting the following translation of the letter received by me on the subject.—I am, &c.,

J. JANNI,
Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consul at Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd October.

(Translation.)

I. & R. Foreign Office, Vienna, Sept. 17, 1879.

Sir,—The Imperial and Royal Foreign Office acknowledges receipt of your Report No. XII. with a draft for £164-3-4 in favour of the I. and R. Embassy at London, being the amount collected by you at Bombay towards the Szegedin Relief Fund, which has been remitted to the District Administration for distribution among the sufferers from the inundation.

Instructions have been given that your report be published in the official *Wiener Zeitung*.

While returning to you our best thanks for your exertions, you will please to cause the thanks of the I. and R. Government to be conveyed to all the contributors to this philanthropic fund.—I have, &c., for H. E. the I. and R. Minister for Foreign Affairs,

BARON VON CALICE.

To J. Janni, Esq., I. and R. Consul at Bombay.

THE KABUL FIELD FORCE.

THE FIGHT AT CHARASIA.

(From our Military Correspondent.)

KABUL, Oct. 8.

Slowly, very slowly, has the army of retribution been dragging its weary length to Kabul throughout the past month. Though the Shuturgurdan was seized on the 11th September, and Kabul lay but 48 miles from it, the 4th inst. saw the army still 14 miles from that city. During these intervening twenty-three days, though incredible efforts have been made to forward the advance, everybody, from the General commanding to the sepoy, having strained every nerve and done whatever lay in his power for the good of his country, nevertheless the result can barely be said to be satisfactory; for the troops can hardly be said to have advanced more than an average of two miles a day since the commencement of hostilities; and 6,000 fighting men now find themselves within view of the enemy's capital with but a very few days' rations and barely sufficient ammunition to last throughout a couple of days' prolonged fighting, for quantities of the latter blew the road from Dobundee westwards, whilst more still is in the possession of the Mongals and neighbouring Pathan tribes, who have looted undefended depôts which had to be formed on the road as the transport failed and were left unprotected as the troops advanced.

To put the whole matter plainly before the public, and in a few words, the advance of the Kabul Field Force (for thus in future will the late Kurrum Field Force be styled officially) far more resembles the retreat of a routed army than the advance of a practically victorious and hitherto entirely unopposed one. Boxes filled with small arms, ammunition, soldiers' kits, loose shot and shell, all are to be seen lying by the roadside, with the beasts of burden dead alongside them. On the night of the 3rd the 92nd Highlanders lost seventy-one kilts, nearly every regiment a dozen or more. On this same night the rear guard did not march in till 2 a.m.; a river about four feet deep had to be crossed about a mile and a half short of Zahidabad; one small bridge spanned it; before the baggage of the first brigade had finished crossing, it was broken up and useless. The second brigade reached the river about eight at night, when it was intensely dark. A large portion had forded the river, when orders arrived that it was to return and encamp on the other side. Having recrossed this order was counter-ordered. The block occasioned by stopping thousands of baggage animals caused a great confusion. To add to this dozens of skulking thieves and marauders crept in amongst the baggage and commenced cutting the saddlery and openly looting. Sepoys, naturally enraged, commenced firing, killing several, but still this did not save large quantities of baggage being plundered, the Adjutant of the 5th Goorkhas, for instance, losing the whole of his kit. Assuredly the arrangements made for the rear brigade crossing that river were very faulty. I leave it to your readers to imagine the state of confusion existing on that awful night.

The rates paid for the hire of carriage are enormous; never in the history of the world, I fancy, have higher been paid. One rupee per maund of 80 lbs. per march is the lowest rate fixed, whilst each ladened camel which brought stores from the Shuturgurdan to Kushi, a single march of 12 miles, received eight rupees. All this carriage is supplied by Ghilzais or Povindas, nevertheless it comes in but slowly, and the trouble and bother in humouring and bargaining with these sons of Anak is enormous.

My last letter I sent from Kushi just as General Sir F. Roberts rode in to join the advanced guard there under General Baker, C. B., and it was a good hour after I had posted my letter when I heard the details of the attack which had been made on him and his escort on arriving within a mile of Karatiga, the serai on the British frontier. It appears that Sir F. Roberts was proceeding from Ali Kheyl to the Shuturgurdan, escorted the 5th Punjab Cavalry, one of the most workman-like corps in the service, when on nearing Karatiga the advanced guard returned to the General, reporting that there was a large body o the enemy on ahead engaged in cutting the telegraph wire. A party was at once sent out to reconnoitre, who shortly returned confirming the intelligence. A company of the 3rd Sikhs and 25 of the 92nd Highlanders, troops garrisoning Karatiga, promptly turned out, hearing shots fired, and went in straight at the enemy. The Sikhs lamed out first a havildar and 3 sepoys being killed in the very midst of the marauders, gallantly leading the attack, the Highlanders speedily came on the scene and the Monguls fled, making but one rally to enable them to carry off their wounded, but the effort was futile; sixteen bodies were counted on that spot alone, and a few days afterwards we heard that they acknowledged to a total loss of 46 men.

The deficiency of transport causes untold trouble, besides causing the authorities that be to run risks which they would not dream of encountering, were ample carriage available. For instance, directly a portion of the advanced guard has been thrust forward, the whole of the carriage is collected the next morning at 4 a. m., returned to the last camping ground to bring up a second instalment of troops on the same day. The consequence of this is that, as the returned carriage does not reach their last camp till, say, 10 a.m., the baggage does not arrive till long after dark. As convoys arriving after dark are invariably attacked by villagers, who are probably disbanded soldiers of the late Amir's army, some brisk firing takes place, and in the confusion a good many loads are dropped and abandoned.

CHARASIA, (6 miles from Kabul) Oct. 7.

On Sunday the 6th, the greater portion of the troops moved up to this camp, encamping in the form of a square on a *maidan* each side facing outwards. As the Amir and his people declared that there would be no fighting, but that the troops could march into Bala Hissar, everybody concluded that the whole business was virtually at an end. Early on Monday an order came for the 23rd Punjab Pioneers to turn out at 8 a. m. and proceed to repair a bad bit of road a couple of miles in the Kabul direction, the 92nd Highlanders, 2 mountain guns, and a squadron 14th Bengal Lancers, forming a covering party. The troops had not gone a mile from camp before the cavalry reported that the villages were full of sepoys who had turned out and fired upon them, killing a horse. The Gordon Highlanders at once extended and pushed to the front, ascending a mountain peak on our extreme right, from which they were enabled, assisted by the mountain guns, to hold the enemy in check and prevent their advancing out on to the plain. It would be as well to pause here to give a short description of the ground. Charasia is situated in an open and beautiful valley, but the view of Kabul is shut out by a range of hills, fronting us some two miles off, and running east and west. From Charasia there are two roads to Kabul, running round the east and west ends of these hills, while enormous mountain ranges, running north and south, confine the troops to the roads. Thus, in order to advance, it was absolutely necessary to storm the range of hills in front of us. This ridge has several lower hills in front, mostly sand hills, averaging from one hundred to three hundred feet high. As it was impossible to outflank the position on account of the towering mountain ranges on each side of it, a very strong front was thus presented. At 9 a. m. news reached the headquarter camp that the enemy were in position. Whereupon, very much to the wonder of everybody, Sir F. Roberts made over the command of the attacking column to Brigadier Baker, C. B., and remained in camp the whole day along with every member of his staff. I say to everybody's wonder, as there is not a soul in this world who more dearly loves slap-dash fighting than Sir F. Roberts.

General Baker, immediately on assuming command, sent out word to the 92nd Highlanders to hold their own, saying that he had no intention of hurrying the troops to the attack, but that the main body would advance to attack, and endeavour to turn the right of the enemy's position, and circling round, thus get in rear of the troops facing the Highlanders, for the Brigadier was anxious to make a good "bag" and to capture a couple of batteries which were defending the right road. He then called the Pioneers, who were supporting the 92nd, off to our extreme left, placing them in the reserve. It was nearly half past eleven before the assault was ready, but the two preceding hours had not been idly wasted, for the orders to the various corps were all ready. Every regiment, nay every company, knew exactly what it had to do that day. There was no waiting for orders, no irresolution. The wonderful masterly way the troops were handled, is the admiration of the force and the talk of the camp, the one expression being that "nothing went wrong, that everything went on like clock work." Assuredly, General Sir F. Roberts could never have delegated the command of the assaulting column to a better man.

In addition to occupying the range of hills facing our camp, the enemy had placed several hundred men on the mountain peak to their extreme right. Their position was about two miles in length, to defend which they had some ten thousand men and 18 guns. By holding the mountain peak on their right the enemy showed sound tactical ability, for the fire from this place searched out every spot which had to be crossed within 1,500 yards of it, as it both commanded and flanked everything, and it was from the fire of this hill which caused practically our entire loss. About eleven a company of the 72nd Highlanders, under cover of a projecting knowl, crept half way up the peak and opened the ball; then they came to a dead halt, advance up that steep mountain side entirely without cover in the face of a fire from breech-loaders meant annihilation. Three flags waved defiance from the summit, whilst the enemy, safely sheltered amongst some gigantic boulders and gagged rocks crowning the summit, defended their flags with a murderous fire. Half an hour after a wing of the 5th Goorkhas pushed up on the reverse side of the hill and got a hundred feet higher than the Highlanders, after which they, in their turn, came to a dead stop. Then two mountain guns under the Brigadier's orders opened fire, but it was at once perceived that they were useless, as they could not be sufficiently elevated, so they were withdrawn, and a Gatling brought up this, fired *two* shots and then the barrels clogged. Two hours had now passed, and we were as far off taking the position as we were at the commencement, for now it was clearly seen that the peak was only accessible from its immediate rear. Meanwhile General Baker, with the aid of a wing of the 72nd Highlanders, had cleared the enemy out of three or four low sand-hills in front. Holding these, and swinging a couple of companies round, they gained an easy slope, and working up, took the enemy completely in rear, approaching within 300 yards of the enemy before they were aware of their existence. Then it was a real pleasure to hear the breech-loaders crackle; in half a minute more the enemy with their standards had simply vanished. Our left flank being now secured, an assault on the range of hills in front was now practicable, and the orders for a general advance on as broad a front as possible were given. Bullets for the last hour had been dropping into the reserve, wounding or killing about a dozen men; Doctor Arthur Duncan, of the 23rd Pioneers, being shot through the right side through the sword belt as he was talking to the Brigadier. Directly we advanced, the shots flew through our ranks like bees out of a hive, the reverse or sheltered side of a hill was soon gained after advancing some 1,200 or 1,500 yards; but here the reserve found themselves flanked both from left and right by lofty conical sand-hills; some 800 men were crammed in a ravine like sardines in a box. Presently in came a shot, killing a Highlander, then another ripping through a man's stomach. The mountain guns were immediately brought up to silence these conical peaks. Every time they fired they turned a summersault backwards; wheels, carriage, gun flying to pieces and rolling back on the troops behind.

After being in this ravine half an hour, a company of the 23rd Punjab Pioneers were directed to support a company of Goorkhas on the right, who had got under a heavy fire and had got into a fix, having run out of ammunition. I accompanied this company, and was thus enabled to get a good view of the enemy who held every sand-hill, each of which was stormed in succession, forming as pretty a sight as one could ever desire to see. I noticed that directly the enemy evacuated a hill, they never rallied on another, but went off at once to the rear. Gaining the summit of a sand-hill about 200 yards long, we found ourselves fronted by another about 400 yards distant. For ten minutes a trial of musketry skill took place, then the superior training and skill of the British trained sepoy told and the enemy fled; and advancing, we occupied this range at once, and opened fire on a large craggy peak on our right, which we likewise cleared out in another ten minutes. Advancing over the crest of this hill—for we had been hitherto lying beyond the brow of it on our chests firing—we saw a plain open country in front of us studded by the enemy in thousands. Some four hundred British troops promptly commenced independent firing at 400 yards, Gatlings going in also, but again shutting up after firing only *fourteen* rounds. Their stopping seemed to be the signal for a bayonet charge, the Brigadier galloping on ahead, Goorkhas and Sikhs charged side by side in skirmishing order, and sent the whole mob of white-clothed Pathans flying over the plain.

After an hour's rest the troops wheeled to their right and proceeded to assist the 92nd Highlanders who, aided by the Field Battery and Cavalry Brigade, had been keeping the enemy in hand on our right. The Cavalry had endeavoured to charge, but found it impracticable on account of the mountainous ground. Directly the enemy saw the force advancing on their right, they likewise retired by hundreds, and ten mountain guns were found abandoned on the range on the enemy's extreme left, while below in the mouth of the Pass lay four Armstrong breech-loading field guns (2 more had stuck in the mud of the river bed, a mile or two to the rear, being found next day). It was now about dark, but the enemy made one more rally on a hill facing the mouth of the Pass some 1,200 yards in rear. The troops were proceeding to storm it, when Field Battery G-3 under Major Parry having gained the crest of the range of hills in our possession, opened a heavy fire of Shrapnel shell over the heads of the advancing troops; their practice was perfect, and after a dozen rounds had been fired, the enemy abandoned their very last stronghold and fled. This was shortly after 5 o'clock in the evening. Troops at once prepared to bivouac on their captured position. The 23rd Pioneers, however, returned to camp, having no great coats with them, they having left camp at 8 a.m., imagining that they were proceeding on a simple fatigue duty. The following troops were engaged in this day's fight:—The 72nd and 92nd Highlanders, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, 5th Punjab Infantry, 5th Goorkhas, one battery Royal Horse Artillery, one Field Battery, No. 2 Mountain Battery, and 2 Gatlings, the remainder of the troops stopping in camp in order to defend it from a threatened attack, the most noticeable thing apart from the wonderful masterly way in which the troops were handled being their gallant behaviour. Highlanders, Goorkhas, and Sikhs all fought together, and there was not an iota of difference in their behaviour. Every corps, every man did his utmost to achieve success. Though opposed to enormous odds, as a sergeant of the 72nd remarked, there was a steady determination in all classes to go in at the enemy, and after the fight there was none of that recrimination heard and disparaging remarks on certain corps which, I am sorry to say, is the ordinary topic after an action now-a-days. Certainly, the troops had good reason to fight well, as beyond avenging the death of their comrades of the Mission escort, defeat, in fact even a repulse or check, meant utter annihilation, for every hilltop for miles around the camp was covered with men waiting for their opportunity to loot the British camp in case of a disaster. The next day, Tuesday, the force starting at 5 a. m., marched some four and a half miles in the Kabul direction, encamping within a mile and a half of Kabul, with their rear resting on an enormous deserted village which was surrounded by a wall, every village in this valley being encompassed by a square fortified enclosure. News having been received that three regiments, who were not engaged in yesterday's fight, were entrenched in the new cantonments, and were meditating a night attack, a bivouac was the order of the day. As I am writing we are lying ready in expectation of this attack.

The Ahmedzai Ghilzais, occupying the Dobandi defile, have closed the Pass, thus stopping our dak and simply alleging as the reason that Padshah Khan has not paid them a proper share of the subsidy he has received. This naturally puts everybody to great inconvenience.

Authentic information has been received that Lieutenant Kinloch, 12th Bengal Cavalry, was murdered a few days ago about midday at Badesh Kheyl, half way between Thull and Kurrum, being literally cut to pieces by a band of marauding Zaimushts belonging to the same tribe that killed Dr. Smyth in June last. This tribe will assuredly receive very severe punishment for their raids hereafter.

On our march from Charasia this morning we passed two magnificent 24-pounder brass siege guns abandoned and stuck in some rocks. The general idea is that no artillerymen manned the guns, but that a scratch lot of infantry and cavalry tried their hands. At all events the guns did us but very little harm. At Zagun Shahr, three marches back, a proclamation or *ishtehar* in the name of the Amir was issued to the effect that the British force was advancing on Kabul to render assistance to Yakub Khan and punish his mutinous soldiers, and that consequently any subject of the Amir found opposing our advance would be treated as a traitor, or in other words, suffer death; also all inhabitants are prohibited from carrying arms. In a few days the people will doubtless take the hint and leave their weapons at home. Men caught firing on our troops are promptly seized, tried by drumhead court-martial, and handed over to some regiment to be shot. A *nullah* and a couple of rounds of ball ammunition are all that is necessary. I sincerely trust that in a day or two the inhabitants will comply with the General's and Amir's orders, for the scene is sickening and revolting to one's feeling. Meanwhile should they choose to run the risk they must receive the penalty allotted by martial law, which now is the government of Kabul.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE RECENT EXPLOSION AT KABUL.

RECOVERY OF CAPT. SHAFTO'S BODY.

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

General Roberts at Kabul on the 18th inst. telegraphs through Jellalabad that the fire had ceased the previous day, after reaching and scorching the walls of the main powder magazine.

Captain Shafto's body has been recovered.

No post has reached Kabul for several days.

The country round Kabul is quiet, and all is well.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

LATEST FROM MANDALAY.

EMBASSY TO THE VICEROY.

RANGOON, Oct. 23.

An Embassy to the Viceroy starts from Mandalay to-morrow, headed by Myoungnla Woondouk, a protégé of Kenwoon Mengyee, and the Pio Nono of Archibald Forbes's narrative. His appointment seems a practical refutation of the numerous rumours rife here to the effect that Kenwoon Mengyee had been imprisoned and beheaded.

The object of the Embassy is unknown yet; but it may easily be conjectured.

THE TRIAL OF WASSUDEW BULWUNT.

POONA, Oct. 23.

The trial of Wassudew Bulwunt and fifteen of his accomplices continued to-day before Mr. Keyser. Fourteen more witnesses were examined for the Crown. The first witness, a convict in connection with the Dhamari dacoity, after trying to shuffle, gave direct evidence against Wassudew as the person who collected dacoits and cut off a Marwaree's nose. A clerk in the Poona Small Cause Court distinctly recognised Wassudew as the man who was employed in the Military Finance Office. The most important witness to-day was a Brahmin of Gangapur, who for a time sheltered Wassudew and put him in the way of enlisting Rohillas. He gave a connected narrative of Wassudew's proceedings during the month of July last. No more evidence available. The Court adjourned until Saturday, but should the witnesses expected from Hyderabad arrive in the morning, the Court will meet to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

GENERAL KAUFMANN.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that General Kaufmann has started for Central Asia to resume military operations.

Obituary.—Lieut. General Milne.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Consols 97¾.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 23.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Surat, with the outward English Mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday.

The same Company's S. S. Khedive left for Galle and Calcutta at 11 a. m. on the same day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

SUEZ, Oct. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5⅛

In the Manchester market there has been a good enquiry, but business checked by higher prices asked.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. do.	85
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	117½
Bar Silver	52⅞

The sum of about £250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Oct. 23.

CANNANORE, 4-18 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather unsettled; wind N. W. 5; thermometer 85; barometer 29·886.

MANGALORE (22nd) 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 2-50 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N.; thermometer 84; barometer 29·86. Fall of rain 2 inches.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E. variable; thermometer 82.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 3-16d.	per Re
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Documents	3 months' sight	1s. 8½d.	,,
France	3 months' sight	2·15½	

WE regret to learn that the P. and O. steamer Hindustan has run ashore about thirty miles from Madras, and is likely to become a total loss. The Nepaul will leave Bombay at once to take on the cargo and mails from the grounded steamer.

A KABUL telegram to the Allahabad paper, dated 16th Oct., states:—General Gough, with the 5th Punjab Cavalry, 5th Punjab Infantry, and four guns, starts to-morrow for the Shuturgurdan. He will be away, about ten days, returning with all stores, &c., now accumulated there. The Shuturgurdan post will then probably be abandoned, and communication opened with the Khyber force. Sixty headmen of the Jaji, Turi, Mangals and other tribes between here and Shuturgurdan have come in at Sir Frederick Roberts' request. The General pointed out to them how utterly useless resistance was to the British, as exemplified in the fall of Kabul, and this they acknowledged, promising to keep their followers in good order and not to molest us.

A SIMLA telegram to an up-country paper mentions as part of bad news from Kabul, in conjunction with the explosions, that cholera had broken out there.

OF Konoma, the place where Mr. Damant was killed by Nagas, Mr. Carnegy, that unfortunate officer's predecessor, wrote two years ago:—"My deliberate opinion is that until Mozema and Konoma are properly brought to their senses, and shown how insignificant they really are, things will not go on smoothly, but that when once this is done, there will be peace." This time, the Angami Nagas should be taught a lesson they will not soon forget.

As a means of supplying the anticipated deficit in the revenue, it is reported in the *Englishman* that the duties on wines and spirits are to be largely increased.

THE prospects of the crops continued favourable on the whole throughout the Punjab up to the 5th instant, but fever was so bad in some districts as to interfere with the getting in of the harvest.

THE quantity of cotton exported during the twelve months which constitute the cotton year, from 1st October 1878 to 30th September 1879, was 3,518,868 cwts., valued at Rs. 9,50,65,142, as compared with 3,167,874 cwts., valued at Rs. 8,68,03,708, exported in the previous year.

THE summary of the reports on the weather and crops in the North Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ended the 15th October states:—"Rains apparently over, except in Gorakhpur. Kharif being harvested. Rabi sowings commenced in Agra, Meerut, and Bareilly. Some cattle-disease in Partabgarh and Allahabad. Fever prevalent throughout the province."

THE Volunteer movement continues to spread in India. We see it stated that the European residents of Ghazipore contemplate forming themselves into a Volunteer Cavalry Company under the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Wheeler.

ATTENTION has been drawn to the extraordinary and inconceivable confusion which would have been created at Lahore had there been any break of gauge, *apropos* of which the *Indian Daily News* remarks that the Government would do well to consider the military value of the Rajputana line, and the wisdom of compelling troops to undergo the inconvenience of a break of gauge at both ends of so important a link in the Indian Railway system.

HERE is a good rule from Calcutta. The post of senior Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Medical College being a prize appointment, in consideration of the salary attached to it, *viz.*, Rs. 300 per mensem, the Government of Bengal has decided not to allow it to be held by any officer permanently or for a long period, but to confine the tenure to five years; no extension of that time is to be given without the special orders of Government.

THE Zaimushts are not to be punished after all—not at present, at any rate. The *Pioneer* states that the expedition which was announced as about to be undertaken a week ago must be indefinitely postponed, as the troops collected for that expedition have had to be moved up to reinforce the garrison at Ali Kheyl. When Colonel Gordon comes back to Simla, it is said the Kurram command is to go to Brigadier-General Watson.

THE White Elephant at Hog Island is found useful by the Government occasionally, as the other day, when the I. G. S. Tenasserim was hoisted out of the water by it to undergo the cleaning process which is so very necessary after lying in Bombay harbour for a monsoon. The Tenasserim was freed from the Lift again yesterday.

THE French have it in contemplation to discontinue their present system of capital punishment by the guillotine, and to adopt electricity as a preferable means of disposing of condemned criminals. A severe shock would result in instantaneous death. It is expected that a bill providing for the change will be brought before the French Chamber during its next session.

EXPERIENCE has proved that the greatest danger to the English navy lies in the English navy itself. When our unwieldy fleets of ironclads start upon a cruise it is generally a great chance whether they will all return safely, especially if the Admiral puts the vessels through a few manœuvres. The probability is that in the course of the exercise one eratic craft will ram its consort and send her to the bottom. It is hardly necessary to refer to the instances in which this has occurred. Let us turn to the latest venture. The fleet has, during the past few days, been sailing about Cyprus, and during "steam tactics," the admiral signalled, "Starboard helms." The Achilles and Alexandra thereupon endeavoured to pass through the same spot in the sea at the same moment. This experiment, though highly interesting, has never yet been successfully performed. The pair came into collision, and at the date the news of the event was despatched the Achilles was making water at the rate of one and a quarter inches per minute. As our ironclads cost something like half a million each, it would be well for the Admiralty to order "steam tactics" to cease for the present.

AN important explanation with regard to a political prayer has been given by Mr. Spurgeon. It seems that some one lately made a statement that Mr. Spurgeon had "openly prayed for a rapid change of Government." No such prayer has been uttered by Mr. Spurgeon—at least he does not remember any prayer offered up by him exactly to this effect. Writing to the *Western Morning News*, he says: "I pray daily that the Lord would change the policy of our nation from that of blustering and invasion to peace and righteousness. If this means a change of Government so let it be; but I do not remember putting it in that form. My politics are not bound up with party, but I love righteousness and peace." In other words, Mr. Spurgeon prays daily that the affairs of this nation may be administered strictly in accordance with a policy approved by himself. If Lord Beaconsfield adopts and carries out Mr. Spurgeon's policy, well and good—he may remain in office; but if, on the other hand, he cannot or will not mend his ways, then if Mr. Spurgeon's prayers are successful, he will have to leave Downing-street. This, however, is a matter of detail with which Mr. Spurgeon does not trouble himself. All that he wants is no "blustering and invasion"—anything for a quiet life; and he prays accordingly.

PASSENGERS passing through Clapham Junction—which is possibly the greatest railway puzzle in England—may have noticed the watchful pointsmen amidst the forest of levers in their signal cabins, and momentarily sympathised with the lot of those men who have so much anxiety and responsibility upon their shoulders. Those who may have done so have wasted their sympathy on the desert air. The pointsmen are well off, prosperous, and happy. In fact they are in a far better position than the bishops of the English Church, and those ecclesiastical gentlemen are generally credited with having pretty comfortable "berths." Such, however, is the fact. We have it from the lips of the Earl of Dartmouth. In the course of an address at a foundation-stone-laying ceremony his lordship referred to the troubles which now beset the holders of ecclesiastical offices in the discharge of their duties. Formerly the clerical dignitaries, he would admit, had an easy time of it, but now he would sooner be "a pointsman at Clapham Junction than a bishop of the Church of England." This is rather a bold statement, and were the choice really held out to Lord Dartmouth of a twelvemonth's spin amidst the rattle and bustle of Clapham Junction, pulling levers and working signals at some twenty-five shillings a week, or an episcopal palace with a good fat income and the friendly smiles of the highest in the land, it is not difficult to prophecy which way the decision would go. Ask his lordship of Durham whether he would give up his newly acquired 8,000*l.* and pleasant residence on the banks of the Wear and accept the hard-earned shillings of the Clapham pointsman. Would his lordship of Gloucester and Bristol, much as his soul may be vexed by recalcitrant clergy and agitating farm labourers, throw to the winds his 5,000*l.* and work the signals at the great railway centre named? On the other hand, put the question to pointsman Number X. at the South Cabin whether he would throw off his fustian and badge and take up even the miserable 2,000*l.* of the Bishop of Sodor and Man? Though the whole diocese rose in rebellion there is little doubt that Signalman X. would make for the lawn sleeves and glossy hat.

THE thrift of the Scotch is proverbial. It is often said that a Frenchman can live well where an Englishman would starve; but the compliment is quite as applicable to a Scotchman. The Scotch have a horror of anything like waste. Some time ago a Scotchman died from the effects of an inordinate quantity of medicine, which he persisted in taking because he had paid for it, although the complaint from which he originally suffered had long been cured. This was, of course, an individual case, but the peculiar idiosyncrasy displayed was characteristic of the nationality. The economic instincts of the people have just been demonstrated in an unusual manner. *Punch* has represented a Scotchman asking the tollkeeper at Waterloo Bridge to show him the way to London Bridge, in order that he might get to the Surrey side without paying a "bawbee." But this joke is really outdone in its extravagance of absurdity by a fact which the *Scotsman* relates. It is stated that the town of Markinch in the "Kingdom of Fife" is now in darkness because the inhabitants refuse to pay the cost of lighting the street lamps, although the gas company will supply the gas for nothing. But the characteristic parsimony which is here displayed is scarcely so surprising as the remarkable generosity that is also exhibited. We confess that we were not prepared for even Scotch penuriousness to go to the length of refusing to have gas in the streets so that the cost of lighting the lamps might be saved; but we think it still more wonderful to find a gas company in Scotland willing to "supply the gas for nothing." The contrast is so remarkable that we find it difficult to accept the statement as a stricly accurate account of the circumstances. If, however, the facts are as the *Scotsman* reports them to be, we may fairly conclude that there is nothing equal to Scotch parsimony except Scotch generosity. The inhabitants of Markinch have developed qualities so peculiar that they might well become an interesting study for scientists. There is nothing in evolution more remarkable or more unaccountable. The late Mr. John Crauford, distinguished ethnologist as he was, persistently refused to give his adhesion to the Darwinian theory and "natural selection" was an abomination in his eyes. But there is nothing more strange in the fact of a man being evolved from a monad than that Mr. Crauford's country should develop in the same locality characteristics so widely divergent as those just exhibited by the inhabitants of Markinch on the one side, and by the gas company on the other.

THE United States are prolific of Dodges. Dodges abound at Salem, Mass., where not long ago some 400 of them were gathered together in the Mechanics' Hall of that place. There were Dodges from New York, from Sparta, and Iowa; from Providence and the district of Columbia; from Boston and Sutton, Mass.; from Ohio, Richmond, V.A.; and from almost every other part of the Union, including Cedar Rapids. These Dodges were neither tricks nor tricksters, but one and all members of the highly-respectable Dodge family, whose progenitor landed at Salem, Mass., just two hundred and fifty years ago. On the particular occasion referred to the 400 Dodges met together for a little self-glorification in honour of nearly one million bearers of that enviable patronymic said to be scattered about the great western continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. There were military Dodges and clerical Dodges, and Dodges in trade; and after a variety of spread-eagle speeches, every one emanating from the mouth of a Dodge, a committee was formed to arrange for the publication of the genealogy of this widespread and influential family. Truly the Americans are ahead of us in most things, including their Dodges. What a splendid opportunity has been lost by the Smiths and Browns, the Joneses and Robinsons, *ad hoc genus omne*. Imagine the noble family of Smith, for instance, meeting on Salisbury Plain, if that place would contain them, to arrange for the publication of their genealogical tree springing from the loins of the original Adam Smith, and spreading outwards and upwards and downwards to the latest and youngest infant Smith drinking the health of the mighty horde in a draught from its feeding-bottle.

THE American newspapers have lately been indulging in very edifying homilies on the numerous financial scandals, defalcations, and breaches of trust which have become so common all over the country. Life insurance companies are suddenly found to be insolvent by reason of the decamping and fraud of an efficient and exemplary president or manager. Banks and trading and especially trust companies are landed in the same unpleasant predicament, with or without the historical five minutes' notice. The case of the American Linen Mills at Fall River is an instance in point. And it is not a little to be deplored that in the majority of the cases, and those of the worst character, the offenders—like the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank—have been loud in their profession of religion. Mr. Walter Paine, for example, the treasurer and trustee of the Fall River institution, was, we are told, one of the most upright men in the country. He was actively engaged in Church affairs, rising even to the heights of deacon and preacher. Thus his spiritual position was made to contribute largely to rendering him a leader in most of the industries of Fall River, where he was regarded as being as thoroughly sound and conservative in his business as he was universally held to be in his Churchmanship. It is an old story, but the fact is not the less to be regretted, that the affectation of special religious earnestness is often the cloak of commercial immorality.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will not play at the Apollo Bandar this evening.

VAGRANTS.—Harry Duprat and George Cope, Europeans, were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. P. Ryan, and were ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—Rutoo Nensey, a shopkeeper, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. P. Ryan, for having in his possession two false weights without any reasonable excuse.

A BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Eduljee Dadabhoy, a shopkeeper, was yesterday fined Rs. 50 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for selling a pint bottle of brandy after sunset in contravention of his wholesale licence.

HOUSE-TRESPASS.—Mahomed Peeroo, a washerman, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan for wilfully trespassing in the dwelling house of Syud Abdool Rahimon without any satisfactory excuse.

ATTEMPTED THEFT—Succaram Bhickoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of attempting to steal a gold ear ornament, valued Rs. 5, belonging to Raee, woman. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Shaik Ali Mahomed was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of theft of wearing apparel of the value of one rupee, the property of a Hindu.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Khetwaddy 6th Lane, on view of the body of a Hindu labourer, named Abajee Babajee, who, whilst drawing water from a well in that locality, accidentally fell into the well and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Ahmed Mahomed *alias* Mahomed Syud was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of housebreaking and theft of property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, &c., of the value of Rs. 125, belonging to Cassum Ali. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Kokeebai, widow of Cursetjee Eduljee Chinoy, had laid an information before Mr. Nana Morojee, Presidency Magistrate, in which she charged Jamsetjee Hormusjee Francis with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of money and obtaining her marks to entries in her account books by means of threat and misrepresentation. The prosecutrix was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, attorney, who appeared on behalf of the defendant. The case was called on for hearing on Wednesday, when the prosecutrix with her counsel, Mr. Pherozhah Merwanjee Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared before the learned magistrate and applied for leave to withdraw the aforesaid charge on the grounds that his client has been advised to adopt civil proceedings in the High Court against the defendant. The learned magistrate thereupon dismissed the charge.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 13th inst. was Rs. 53,16,843; add silver received during the week, Rs. 11,45,955. The sum of Rs. 9,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 55,62,798. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 24,44,089 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 21st inst., was 427, being 14 more than in the previous week, 132 less than the total of the week ending 22nd Oct., 1878, and 10 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 329 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 32·60. There were 138 deaths from remittent fever, being 8 more than in the previous week and 1 more than in the same period last year. There were 21 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 4 in the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 27, 25, and 17 respectively, as compared with 82, 36, and 51 last year. The following remark is appended by the Heath Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMEMT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at their office, Forbes Street, Fort. Mr. S. S. Solomon, the chairman of the board of directors, presided. The report of the directors with balance sheet and profit account made up to 30th April, 1879, was taken as read. The balance to the credit of profit and loss account showed Rs. 60,203-4-11, out of which provision had to be made for the loss the company had sustained in rice mill operations. Under the circumstances, therefore the directors much regretted that they could not recommend the declaration of any dividend.

The following resolutions were then adopted and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr H. N. Saklatwalla, that the report of the directors and the audited balance sheet of the company for the year ending 30th April, 1879, be and are hereby adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Dadabhoy, and seconded by Mr. Tallukchund Manockchund, that Messrs. S. S. Solomon and B. R. Mody, who retire from the board of directors by rotation, be and are hereby elected directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. B. R. Mody, and seconded by Mr. Bomanjee Muncherjee Punthaky, that Messrs. Jehangeer Gustadjee and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna be and are hereby appointed auditors of the company for the year ending 30th April, 1880, and that their remuneration be Rs. 125 for each.

A vote of thanks was thereafter tendered to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and the meeting was dissolved.

A POLICEMAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.—The police constable, who was last month committed to the Sessions Court for the brutal murder of a woman at Simla, has been sentenced to death. The man has appealed to the Chief Court of the Punjab.

LADIES' NEWS PAPER.—We have received from Bangalore a few numbers of the *Young Lady's Budget* a weekly journal conducted solely by ladies. Our fair contemporary is only just thirteen weeks old, and we must really admit that each number is a decided improvement on its predecessor. There are some very readable contributions in the last number, such as "Chit-Chat from Ooty," "Our Pets in the country," "Deccan Chow-Chow," and "News from the Hill." In the way of poetry, we have a humorous piece entitled, "The Ancient Maid and a crow's mistake" describing how a daring crow carried of an ancient spinsters' set of false teeth.—*Cochin Argus.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Fear Not—Though surrounded by circumstances disadvantageous to health these remedies, properly applied, will cut short fevers, influenza, inflammation, diphtheria and a host of other complaints always lurking about to seize on the weak, forlorn, or unwary. The superiority of Holloway's Medicines over others for subduing disease has been so widely and fully proved that it is only necessary to ask the afflicted to give them a trial, and if the instructions folded round them be followed no disappointment will ever ensue, nor dangerous consequences result in hoarseness and ulcerated sore throat the Ointment should frequently be rubbed on the neck and upper part of the chest; it will arrest the increasing inflammation, allay disquietude, and gradually ure.

THE TRIAL OF WASUDEO BULWUNT PHADKE AND OTHERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, Oct. 22.

THE trial of Wasudeo Bulwunt Phadke, the notorious out-law, and fifteen of his accomplices, commenced this morning in the Collector's office before Mr. A. Keyser, 1st class magistrate. Mr. Nanabhai Haridass Government Pleader, Bombay, and Mr. Narayen Jugonnath Bhide, Public Prosecutor at Poona, appeared for the prosecution, assisted by Rao Bahadoor Hurry Narayen, police inspector, and Nana Konsir, chief constable. Mr. Ganesh Josey appeared for Wasudeo Bulwunt, and Mr. Visajee Nilkunt Bhandekar for accused Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, and 16. There were produced in court two guns, four swords, one small straight sword, two arm-guards, two horns, one chain breast-plate, one bundle gunpowder, about 2 lbs., and other articles. A very large crowd of towns people had collected in the court compound before the proceedings commenced. The prisoners were brought to the court under a strong police guard. Mr. Campbell, Assistant Collector, was present in court.

The Magistrate—Is Wasudeo Bulwunt defended?

Mr. Nanabhai—I don't know, your Worship.

Mr. Ganesh Josey appeared in court a few minutes later on, and said he appeared for Wasudeo.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Nanabhai)—Will you put in the papers now?

Mr. Nanabhai—I will call Major Daniell, and his evidence will enable me to put in the papers which were found in the possession of the accused Wasudeo.

Major Daniell—I am Superintendent of Police. I went in pursuit of Wasudeo Bulwunt in the month of July, 1879. On the 20th of the month I found him at Gabnoor in the Nizam's country on the banks of the river Bhima. I was accompanied by Mr. Stephenson, Superintendent of the Berar Police, Shaik Sulleman, a clerk in the Finance office, constable Musso Bapoo, of my police, and Mr. Syed Abdool Huk, Commissioner of the Nizam's Police, and Wittoo Jemadar. I did not find the first prisoner there. From information received, I pursued him further on the night of the 20th. We reached the village of Devi Nadgi in the Kalladgi Collectorate at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 21st, and there found the prisoner No. 1 with a companion, who is not now before the court, asleep in a temple. We apprehended them both. Under the head of the prisoner Wasudeo was a carpet bag (produced.) Under his person were a sword and a stabbing instrument made of black buck-horn (both produced.) We searched their persons and took them to the village chowree, where we investigated the contents of the carpet bag. I don't remember all the contents, but I can tell some. There was a necklace of roodrakhs beads, two or three lotas, and some papers and documents which I now hold in my hand. One is a diary, another a manuscript treatise on warfare which has not been translated. I have not read the treatise, but am acquainted with the contents of the diary. The third paper is an autobiography of accused No. 1. There was also a newspaper. (The four papers are put in.) There were cloths and other articles. These are proclamations. The first offers a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the apprehension of No. 1. The second is a proclamation offering a reward of Rs. 3,000 for the apprehension of the same accused, and issued by Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner Central Division. The paper now put in is the sanction of Government for the prosecution of No. 1 on charges under sections 121A, 122, and 124A of the Indian Penal Code. This small book was found among the papers in another bag. I do not know what it is.

Mr. Nanabhai said that was all he would ask Major Daniell at present, but might recal him hereafter, if necessary.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Nanabhai)—Will you give me a line of your case? In which order do you proceed—do you take up the political question first?

Mr. Nanabhai said he would proceed against Wasudeo Bulwunt first, shewing the offences in which he was concerned, and in which some of the other accused would be connected with him. One of the charges would be that of dacoity under section 395; and he (Mr. Nanabhai) would take up the dacoity matter first.

The Magistrate.—You know that the case was commenced against some of the accused about two months ago.

Parashram Narayen, said—I am a student in the Poona High School, and live in Bhoodwar Peit. I know the first accused since the last two years. I used to go to his house. He used to teach me fencing. I had a conversation with him once about the Ramoshis. He said he was going to induce them to rise against the Government; and he asked me to assist him. I made no answer. I have been examined on this matter before the magistrate and in the Sessions Court. The conversation I had with the prisoner was about a year and a half or a year and three-quarters ago. I gave evidence in the Sessions' Court about the Dhamari Dacoity case.

Balla Kassinath said—I attend a private school. I have an *alias* and am sometimes called Gunesh Kassinath. I know the first accused, who is my brother-in law. I used to go to his house. Brahmins and other persons used to come to his house. Among them were Gunnoo, Mahadoorao Kalwankur, a man called Balla, another called Sittaram. I know Gunnoo, but don't know his father's name. I know Gopal Karvay. They used to read newspapers, among which was the *Herald*. I don't remember the particular subject of their conversations. I know Jankoo, a Ramoshi. He came to first accused's house once or twice. In first accused's house were a gun, a sword, a pistol, and two puttas or straight swords. He sent them away somewhere to Loni. They were sent in a carriage, but I did not see them sent. I have been examined in the Sessions Court, but I don't remember whether it was in connection with the Dhamari Dacoity case. I stated then what occurred to me, but I don't remember what I said. I said before the Sessions Court that the arms were wrapped up in hay. I said so from what I had heard in the house, and from there having been a hay-cart there. I remember that in the course of conversation while they were reading the *Herald* (*i. e*, the *Poona Herald* which was published in both Marathi and English,) they talked about war and dacoity. I know accused No. 16 used to come to the house of No. 1 to borrow money.

Sittaram Balcrishna Dharwarkar said—I was formerly a student in the Poona High School and left it about two years ago. I know the first accused. I went to the house of Gunesh Wasudeo Deogur when I returned here from Bombay. I know Jankoo and a woman named Chimi. They had a conversation. Chimi said, "I will get 40 or 50 men." Jankoo said he would get 30 or 35 men. This conversation was going on when I went to Wasudeo's house. I don't know what occurred before. I was told to go and sit upstairs. I was told by Wasudeo Bulwunt, but I cannot say if he is the same as the first accused. The house was in Suchew's Wada. I was there one day. A man named Bhawani also came there. He had no conversation in my presence with the first accused. He was before the Sessions Court when I gave my evidence in that court. I don't know if he (Bhawani) has been punished.

Arjoona Haumanta said—I am a Ramoshi and know the first accused. I know him as Wasudeo, but I don't know his father's name or his surname. He was employed in an office. I know the temple of Morlidhur. I met there the first accused. He asked me who I was. I said I was a Ramoshi. He took me aside and asked me if I could get 200 men. I said I could not. He did not say why he wanted 200 men. A week later I saw him near an office; and he said he was employed there. I told Major Daniell what I knew. I showed him the temple. Accused No. 1 had no beard on when I first saw him. I gave information to Rao Bahadoor Hurry Narayen after the Dhamari dacoity; and the Rao Bahadoor took me to Major Daniell.

Gunnoo bin Raghowjee said—I know the first accused. He had no beard when I saw him first. He had twice come to the house of Jankoo Ramoshi. I also saw him in Loni Kul. He said he was employed in an office. He gave us a salary of four rupees a month. I asked him what we were to do. He said we were to commit dacoities. I was told that a Brahmin was coming to distribute pay, and I went to Sonee. There were some 50 or 60 people. First accused said he was to go to Poona and get money. He told us, meanwhile, to go and assemble on the hill near Kanoba's temple. The name of my village is Varriv. At 7 o'clock in the evening we went to Chinchoosi Hill. The Loni people were there. There were four Brahmins. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, and 14 were present on that occasion. Accused No. 1 was among the four Poona Brahmins. After we were assembled on the hill, first accused said we were to go to commit a dacoity at Dhamari. We went to Kanoba's Hill on a Friday; on Saturday we went to Chinchoosi jungle, and after taking our meals we slept on Saturday night at Kanoba's temple. About 10 o'clock on Sunday night, we went to Dhamari. We were about 50 people. We had about 15 or 18 lances, swords, guns, and slings. No. 1 brought the arms. It was a dark night, but we carried no lights. At Dhamari village, Essoo Ramoshi was on guard. The Brahmin arrested him, and he pointed out the houses of the soucars. A Marwaree's house was pointed out to us. The house was open, and a light was burning. The men entered the house. I stood in the verandah. They brought things out of the house and placed them before No. 1. They entered other shops and looted them. Four or five shops were looted. The plunder was made over to No. 1. We returned to Kanoba's temple. The next morning Dowluttia Ramoshi and No. 1 searched us all. The goods were put into a sheet and made over to the Brahmincook. The Loni people were shaved at Chinchoosi jungle by accused No. 8, a barber. I don't know whence the razors were brought. Firing was afterwards heard about a mile further on. We went next to Lonkurwady. We were promised a salary of Rs. 15 a month, but got only Rs. 4.

Cross-examined by Mr. Visajee Nilkunt.—I had no previous acquaintance with Nos. 4, 5, 7, or 8. I don't remember stating before the mamlatdar that I was waiting outside the Dhamari village.

The pleader put the witness questions about the dress accused Nos. 4, 5, and 7 had on in the Chinchoosi jungle.

The Magistrate—It seems to me you are needlessly longing the enquiry. How can he remember what dress each prisoner had on out of 50 people? You had better reserve such questions for the Sessions Court. I have no wish to prevent you doing your best for your client, but such questions are valueless.

Hanmanta Trimbuck said—I know Ballajee bin Janroo Sindia and Janroo Babajee. I remember a collection of people in their fields the day after the last Shewrattree. There were 50 to 60 people collected, and four Brahmins were among them. The first accused was one of them. After having taken their meals, Jankoo Ramoshi said if he got money and arms, he would get many people who would go out to plunder. After the conversation, the Brahmins went back to Poona.

Rowjee bin Ramjee said—I am a Ramoshi and reside at Dhamari village. I remember a dacoity committed there. About 40 or 50 people came. I was ramoshi on guard at the time. The dacoits came, and on my saying that I was the village ramoshi, they seized me. By their command I was obliged to take them to the house of a soucar, named Magniram. When they left me, I ran to the chowree and shouted. Accused Nos. 10 and 11 were among the dacoits on the occasion. Some of the dacoits have already been published.

To the Court—I don't remember ever seeing the first accused.

Magniram Motooram said—I am a Marwaree and reside at Dhamari. I remember a dacoity committed there. There were 40 or 50 people. My house was plundered, and ornaments and clothes were taken away. I was in the house at the time. I cannot identify any of the accused. Among the goods in my house was the shaving-case of a Marwaree barber who lived in my place. Including the goods in my shop, I lost property of the value of about Rs. 1,700.

Dowlutrao Killokchund said—I am a Marwaree shopkeeper of Dhamari, and remember the dacoity committed there. My shop and house were plundered. I lost property of the value of Rs. 1,075. There were from 50 to 75 dacoits there. Other persons were also looted. I cannot identify any of the accused.

Jaivunt wullud Kessoo said—I am a Ramoshi and reside at Dhamari. I remember the dacoity committed there before the Shimga holidays. I went with others on the track of the dacoits. We traced them to the Chinchoosi Hill, where they were concealed in a cavern. A spy of theirs saw me, and I ran away to the havildar. Ten or twelve of the dacoits, who were all armed with swords, guns, slings, &c., pursued us and we ran away. They fired at us, and our naique fired at them. I identify No. 2 as being among the dacoits.

Accused No. 2.—The foujdar told him to point me out.

The Magistrate—Chup (*i. e.*, silence).

Hari Gunesh Kulkarni said—I am the village accountant of Dhamari and remember the dacoity committed there on the 23rd February last. I, the last witness, and others went after the dacoits as far as Chinchoosi jungle. We went to Kanoba's temple and saw some people sitting in a valley. We were very few and did not dare go near the dacoits. I identify accused No. 12 as having been among the dacoits.

The Magistrate expressed his intention to sit from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m., without rising for tiffin, day after day until the case closed. The court then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday).

THE APPEAL AGAINST MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

ON Wednesday last, at the Fort Police Court, the hearing of the appeal preferred by Mr. Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, one of the trustees of the Mooljee and Mahadev Baugs, in respect of the assessment of those buildings, was resumed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Boevey (of the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey) for the Municipal Commissioner.

The following evidence was adduced:—

Mr. Vurjeewandass Madhowdass deposed—I am one of the petitioners in this case. The property in question in this case forms part of the Mahadev Baug property. Some years ago, I and my brother bought this property and dedicated it to charity. It consists of a temple for worship, a residence for the priest, the two bungalows in question, and a range of open buildings, cook-rooms, with an upper storey, and also a range of shops. I and my brother expended nearly Rs. 1,75,000 on this charitable estate. I and my brother are at present the trustees for the management of this estate. The temple is used for worship; the priests residence for the priest to reside in. The open building with the cook-rooms and upper storey are for marriage ceremonies, caste feasts and other festive ceremonial or religious occasions for the Hindu community. The two bungalows are under the management of the managing trustees. The Mahadev Baug is very largely resorted to by the Hindu community for worship and for ceremonial, festive and religious occasions. It is very desirable that the trustee should reside there occasionally to look after the property. One bungalow consists of a large hall with two small rooms on each side and a large verandah round it. The bungalows are used sometimes for preaching, sometimes for wedding ceremonies, sometimes for public entertainments, and sometimes for public meetings of the Hindu community. The verandah is used by the public in general at all times. It is given to anyone of the Hindu community who may apply for it except of the low castes. I have never resided there for a day, but my brother and co-trustee resided there for sometime temporarily. He has resided there sometimes a month and sometimes a couple of months. He last resided there the year before last according to my recollections. There was a trust deed executed in respect of this property in 1876. This is a copy of it. The Mahadev Baug was opened I think in 1874 or 1875. I think in 1875 the whole building was completed. My brother resided there sometimes during the religious holidays and sometimes when there were no holidays too. I think it necessary for the proper management of this trust that some person should reside there occasionally. In no year do I think my brother remained there more than a couple of months. Sometimes various and complicated religious ceremonies have to be performed there by day and by night. It is necessary that a trustee or some one on behalf of the trustees attend to see the ceremonies properly performed, otherwise there would be no proper check on my servants and the priest. It was my intentions that a trustee should so reside. I had that provision inserted in the trust deed for the benefit of the charity. Other members of the Hindu community are allowed to use this bungalow for residence on occasions of weddings, when it is necessary they should remain. No charge has ever been levied for the use of the bungalow from anyone. There are chandeliers and furniture, and we charge a fee on the use of this property from people using them for weddings and other ceremonies. We charge only a fee of Rs. 10. These fees are levied for the benefit of the charity. The other bungalow used as a residence by persons coming to perform wedding ceremonies, particularly by the Hindu ladies. When my brother resided at the Mahadev Baug he used the cook-room in the loft. It is used for the custody of the ornaments belonging to the image, and for the lamps. The temple is not big enough to hold the ornaments and lamps. The worshipper of this temple used this bungalow on religious holidays and food is cooked in the bungalow for the image. My brother's son-in-law was living there on account of his ill-health for about a month and a half with my permission and that of my brother, free of charge. I refer to Gokuldass Jugmohandass. I have never lived in the bungalow. I go daily to the temple to pay my respects to the deity. It is usual for me to allow anyone of the higher castes of the Hindu community to use this bungalow after asking the permission of the trustees. No charge whatever is levied for the use of the bungalows. The property has never been assessed before. I received the notice of the 2nd September last. The bungalows have been used in the same way as they are now from the foundation of the charity. There is no manager employed. The trustees themselves look after the charity. It is usual in other charities to have a bungalow or part of one set apart for the manager. It is in the Mherwan Baug where there are certain apartments in a bungalow set apart.

Cross-examined by Mr. Boevey—The trustees said that there was a sepoy, massal, two gardeners, and two or three priests. His brother's son-in-law went there principally on account of his wife's health and his own. He did not go to look after the property. Long before that his (witness's) son Hurkissondass went there. It was about two or three months ago. He stayed there for about a couple of months. I do not recollect if either of the bungalows were occupied last year by any member of Narrotumdass' family. Some members of his family might have occupied the bungalows during some religious occasion. I do not remember if my son resided in the bungalow last year. He might have gone there for a day or two. The public entertainments in the large hall included nautch parties. The room had not been used for dramatic performances yet. Nautch parties are given at weddings. If private parties occupy the rooms they pay for the use of the chandeliers and furniture. In 1879 his brother resided there for about two months for a change of air and to look after the premises.

Mr. John Frederick Hutchinson examined by Mr. Jardine, said—I am the assessor, and collector of the Bombay Municipality. I know Mr. Goculdass Jugmohandass, a member of the Municipal Corporation, and I believe the son-in-law of Mr. Narrotumdass Mahadewdass, one of the appellants in this case. Mr. Goculdass Jugmohandass brought forward at a meeting of the Corporation a motion asking for the appointment of a committee to consider the whole system of municipal assessment. I believe that motion was discussed on the 3rd September last. I did not consider that motion a personal attack on me and my department. I did not resent that motion in any way. When Mr. Goculdass made is motion I believe he was acting *bona fide* on the 3rd September. I know for a fact Mr. Goculdass was influenced by a personal ill feeling against me. The notices of assessment of two properties were issued against the father-in-law of Mr. Goculdass on the 2nd September and served on the 3rd or 4th of September. I was not influenced by any personal motive in issuing these notices. The Mahadev Baug has been in existence for some years, and no attempt had been made to assess them before, believing that they were exclusively used for charitable purposes. I examined the premises on the 4th August last, and made a report upon a letter forwarded to me by the Municipal Commissioner. I believe that was after Mr. Goculdass had given notice of his motion. I had inspected the premises before the 4th August last with a view to assessment. It was about 2 or 3 years ago. I came to the conclusion they were not liable to assessment on statements made to me. I did not examine the bungalows. I have not inspected the premises except on these two occasions. I cannot say if my assistant inspected the premises. I subsequently to the 4th August came to the conclusion that the premises in the former appeal were liable to assessment. I made a report on a letter forwarded to me by the Commissioner. The Commissioner requested me to examine the properties. The letters were sent to me by the Commissioner after Mr. Goculdass' notice of motion. Before I received the letter and made enquiries I thought the dharamsala was exempt from assessment. The notice of assessment in that case was served on the 3rd or 4th September. At the time I served the notices I knew Mr. Goculdass was related to Mr. Narrotumdass Mahadewdass. The two properties were the only ones just now that the Commissioner directed me to make enquiries about. To the best of my recollection Mr. Grant had never told me to make enquiries as to property of this kind before. I have served notices this year assessing other properties considered charitable and religious, or properties occupied by Maharajas; and also on property belonging to the same appellants sometime previous to Mr. Goculdass' notice of motion. That property was exempted before as it was considered religious property. I consider that the assessment of these two properties at present pending had nothing at all to do with Mr. Goculdass' notice of motion. It was simply this: when this notice became known, the Commissioner received these letters and others, stating that Mr. Goculdass had not brought to the notice of the Commissioner these properties, one of which was then in his occupation. I know the dharamsala in Lohar Chawl. That is exempt. If that dharamsala was used for private purposes, and it was brought to the notice of the Commissioner, it would be assessed. I know nothing myself personally of the uses to which dharamsalas are put in this city. I believe they are mostly used for charitable purposes. I have not examined any dharumsala with a view to assessment before these two or three years. I know the Parsee Sanitarium at Colaba. That is not assessed. It has been in existence for 14 or 15 years. I have examined that place with a view to assessment a couple of years ago. I assessed a portion which was used by one of the trustees. On the opinion of the Commissioner he thought it might be exempted. I did not ask for a copy of the trust-deed. I inspected the premises, and no one was residing there. I consider the private purpose to which the Mahadev Baug was put was the owner was residing there. When I went to the other dharamsala, I found a gentleman residing there, who, I was told, was a native banker who had come down to Bombay to conduct a suit. I always understood that dharamsalas should be used by the poorer classes. When I made these assessments I thought that dharamsalas were only used by the poorer classes, and it was on these suppositions I levied these assessments.

Cross-examined by Mr. Boevey—The rooms at the Mherwan Baug were used by the trustees for the purpose of looking after the property.

Mr. Boevey then briefly addressed the court, and the case was postponed *sine die* for decision.

A FIRE BROKE OUT ON THE 16TH INSTANT IN THE Kaiser Bagh at Lucknow. It commenced in the house of the late Nawab Ali Khan, and for some time threatened the destruction of the whole block of buildings. It was, however, got under mainly owing to the exertions of the prison warders, and their management of the prison fire-engine.

ONE day recently at the Chandernagore station the guard of a goods train was found asleep in the break van, and train detained an hour in consequence. Not one of the station staff moved in the matter, until the driver was seen walking towards the breakvan, when a Baboo accompanied him and found the guard sound asleep. The matter was not brought to light until the driver reported to his superiors. Had the station-master performed his duty, he would have handed the guard into custody, reported the circumstance, and taken charge of the train.—*Statesman.*

LOSS OF THE S. S. ALTON TOWER.

THE local (Madras) Agents of this steamer received a telegram this morning from their London correspondents, informing them that she was ashore and a total wreck, but that the cargo was expected to be saved. The position of the wreck is off Lydd, a small town near Dungeness. The Alton Tower left Madras as long ago as the 4th August, bound to London *via* Tuticorin, but she did not leave the latter port till the 24th of the same month. Her cargo consisted of the following produce:—Shipped at Madras: 5,347 bales cotton, 438 bales goat skins, 19 bales sheep skins, 291 bales cow hides, 1 bale buffalo hides, 289 chests indigo, 105 cases and 26 bags sugar, 1 chest tea, 24 bales carpets, 273 bags turmeric, 583 bags tamarind, and 6 bundles deer horns. At Tuticorin she took in 400 bales cotton and 100 tons bone dust for London, and 3,000 bales cotton for Havre. The Altan Tower is a steamer of 1,280 tons net and 1,964 tons gross measurement. She was built last year by Messrs. Richardson & Co. of Newcastle, and fitted with engines of 225 horse-power by Messrs. J. Shaw & Co. of the same place. Her owners are Messrs. Stermore & Co., of Liverpool, and she was commanded by Captain J. McNabb.—*Madras Mail.*

THE INDIAN PRESS ON THE AMIR'S RESIGNATION AND ITS EFFECT ON OUR AFGHAN POLICY.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

WHETHER Amir or not, his conduct has to be investigated. If he be guilty, it is to our interest that his guilt should be made plain; if he be not guilty, it is to his interest that his character as a prince should be presented to the world free from the stain of the treachery and crime of the 3rd September. * * * * There is nothing left, as it seems to us, for the Government to do, but to take up the task Yakub Khan has thrown down. It cannot recall Abdurrahman Khan from Tashkend; it cannot change the dynasty; a regency is out of the question, and even if it were possible, its only use would be to enable Englishmen to annex the country without using the word, a sham of which they ought to be ashamed. Circumstances, as in the case of the Punjab, have been too strong for the Government. The only safe course open to it is to be practically selfish, and to take up the task that has been forced upon it. It cannot now retire for the all important reason that to do so would be to bring all Central Asia, as well as all Afghanistan, on its back.

THE abdication of the Amirate by Yakub Khan, the *Englishman* considers, materially simplifies the problem before the Government. "It is considered probable that the heir apparent, a child of four or five years of age, will be declared Amir, a Council of regency being appointed under a British Governor to conduct the administration in his name during his minority. By this course, the British Government, while securing complete control over the country, will avoid the odium of annexation; the country will reap immense benefit from ten or twelve years of settled rule, and the Amir's son will ultimately come into a vastly more valuable patrimony than any of his predecessors."

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE chief prizes of the Bangalore Meeting were competed for at Thayetmyo, Bellary, Cannanore, Bangalore, Palaveram, Mangalore, St. Thome, &c., the results of which, forwarded to Major Saunders at Bangalore, were duly compared, and the list of winners finally compiled therefrom. The rules of the Association were strictly enforced, and carried out at each station by specially appointed Committees. In this way the now well-known principal events of the S. I. R. A. programme have been decided, and though the system of outstation competition may have been unsatisfactory, it is decidedly consoling to find that it has stimulated much energetic rivalry, and a higher standard of excellence in shooting than has been hitherto recorded. The "Bangalore Cup," for instance, never provoked such "tall" scoring before as the following will show:—

1.	43rd Light Infantry team at Thayetmyo	470
2.	44th Regiment also in Burmah	450
3.	48th do. at Cannanore	432
4.	13th Light Infantry at Bellary	413

The 43rd score of four hundred and seventy gives an average of 58·75 per man out of a possible 70, and is, of course, a very admirable performance. The eight marksmen must have shot with almost equal merit to bring about such a result. There were, no doubt, instances of individual prowess amongst the other teams; Lieutenant Spencer, for instance, scored 64 for the 48th; but as is almost always the case in team-shooting, some good man or other must have broken down in each of them. For the "Non-Commissioned Officers' Plate," another interesting Inter-Regimental contest, the shooting was not so remarkably good as in 'the Cup,' but it was nevertheless commendable. The 13th Light Infantry won with a very good score, and Sergt. Donnelly's sixty-six out of seventy was probably unsurpassed even by the winners of the 'Cup.' The result of competition was as follows:—

1.	2-13th Light Infantry, Bellary	439
2.	43rd Light Infantry, Thayetmyo	425
3.	16th Regiment	420
4.	48th Regiment, Cannanore	415
5.	Bangalore Rifle Volunteers	386

Lieutenant Spencer of the 48th carried off the championship of the Association for the second time, he having won the blue riband of '78 at Bangalore. This, however, is decided by the aggregate highest score made in the following competitions:—"The Champion Plate," "The Empress Plate," "The Prince of Wales Plate," and "The Mysore Stakes," and is therefore a crucial test of marksmanship. The first half-dozen competitors acquitted themselves as shown in the table below:—

	Empress.	P. of. W.	Mysore.	Champ. P.	Tot.
1. Lieut. Spencer, 48th	92	75	62	78	307
2. Sergt. Cobb, 2/13	80	91	51	79	301
3. Sergt. Liebermann, 43rd	93	84	58	62	297
4. Sergt. Donnelly, 2/13th	88	52	54	85	279
5. Sergt. Whelan, 48th	73	81	51	53	258
6. L. Corpl. O'Brien, 48th	80	53	57	56	246

Lieutenant Spencer's average throughout these contests was therefore 4·03 per shot:—he is the first champion on record who has succeeded in retaining the medal two years in succession. Sergt. Donnelly's shooting at 900 and 1,000 yards for the "Champion Plate" must have been worth seeing, and Liebermann could hardly have done better than 93 for the "Empress." Captain Williamson of the 43rd, an ex-champion, whose doughty deeds are still remembered at Bangalore, carried off the "Officer's Plate" with 61 out of 70, and Lieutenant Lewes of the 48th rattled off 49 out of a possible 50 for the "Members' Contest." At the "Sportsmen's" Captain Ellis, a well known good shot, and a shikarri of renown, was at home as usual, and beat the winning score of the '78 meeting by four points. Major Rowlandson, 34th N. I., shooting at Mangalore, came out first for the "Second stage" of the "Empress" with 77; and Corporal Clayton, 48th, with 63 won the first stage of the "Mysore Stakes." For the "Alexandre,"—a long distance competition,—Lance Corporal O'Brien, 48th, was first with 70, Captain Pratt of the Bangalore R.V. being second with 66. The "Celerity and Precision" contest was always one of the most attractive events of the Bangalore meeting. Year after year the scores have increased, and on this occasion Captain Williamson, 43rd L. I., at Thayetmyo, has eclipsed anything yet recorded in the annals of the Association by an absolutely extraordinary total of 125. A few years ago it was considered excellent if a competitor made 85; scores, however, crept on till 100 was reached, and now we see that even that limit can be left far behind. Lance Corporal O'Brien of the 48th made 118, which his friends at Cannanore no doubt regarded as *facile princeps* little dreaming that it would be beaten by seven points.—*Madras Mail.*

FORESTS AND METEOROLOGY.

AN important paper in *Polybiblion* on this subject gives the results of observations made during the last six years under trees, and not far from the edge of a forest, and also in the plain and far from all trees. 1. Forests increase the quantity of meteoric waters which fall on the ground, and thus favour the growth of springs and of underground waters. 2. In a forest region the ground receives as much, and more, water under cover of the trees than the uncovered ground of regions with little or no wood. 3. The cover of the trees of a forest diminishes to a large degree the evaporation of the water received by the ground, and thus contributes to the maintenance of the moisture of the latter and to the regularity of the flow of water-sources. 4. The temperature in a forest is much less unequal than in the open, although, on the whole, it may be a little lower; the *minima* are there constantly higher, and the *maxima* lower than in regions not covered with wood. These observations have been made in the neighbourhood of Nancy, and by the pupils of the School of Forestry of that city, under the direction of M. Mathieu, Sub-director of the School. On the other hand, M. Fautrat, when Sub-inspector of Forests at Senlis, made during four years, but on a different method, observations on forestial meteorology which fully and completely corroborate in certain respects those of M. Mathieu. The laws which seem to follow from the figures given by M. Fautrat, as well as an inspection of the curves which graphically represent them, are as follow:—1. It rains more abundantly, under identical circumstances, over forests than over non-wooded ground and most abundantly over forests with trees in a green condition. 2. The degree of saturation of the air by moisture is greater above forests than over non-wooded ground, and much greater over masses of *Pinus sylvestris* than over masses of leaved species. 3. The leafage and branches of leafed trees intercept one-third, and those of resinous trees the half of the rain water, which afterwards returns to the atmosphere by evaporation. On the other hand, these same leaves and branches restrain the evaporation of the water which reaches the ground, and that evaporation is nearly four times less under a mass of leafed forest than in the open, and two and one-third times only under a mass of pines. 4. The laws of the change of temperature out of and under wood are similar to those which result from the observations of M. Mathieu. The general conclusion seems to be that forests regulate the function of water, and exercise on the temperature as on the atmosphere an effect of "ponderation" and equilibrium.

A MAN KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT.—A sad accident occured at Tellicherry on Sunday. A Commissariat elephant in charge of two men was conveying some things from Cannanore to Calicut, about 2 miles from Tellicherry, and after crossing a stream it was feeding on the leaves of some trees close by with a man on its back. Another man wanted the elephant to kneel down, and pulled the leaves from the animal's mouth. The elephant took the leaves out of the man's hands, but he snatched them away again which it got enraged, and seizing the man with its trunk dashed him on the ground and pierced his side with one of its tusks, killing him on the spot. All the while the other man was on his back, but does not seem to have noticed that such a tragedy was being enacted just below him. I have not heard whether any thing has been done to the elephant or if the animal continued unmanagable.—*Madras Standard.*

PERFECTION.—MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Moledina Roosub, Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; DeBoeux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell and Shrieffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer and Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Sons Ahmednagar and dealers in towns.—[ADVT.]

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PIONEER'S SPECIAL.

(*Statesman*, Oct. 20.)

WE see that a Bombay contemporary has "taken the trouble to ascertain the truth" about the alleged permission given to the *Pioneer's* special to go to the front. And the result is that "we are informed on authority" (the *Gazette* is careful not to qualify the authority) "that 'no concession whatever has been made to the *Pioneer* as regards correspondents in the field.'" The Bombay journal does not, of course, say that its Simla "authority" is lying, but it cannot understand why, if the *Pioneer* had not a special correspondent at the front, its communications from the Kabul Field Force should have all along been dubbed in large type, "From our Special Correspondent." It is not necessary, however, to charge the Simla "authority" with lying. Our Imperialists have brought to perfection the art of speaking the truth to the ear while conveying a falsehood to the understanding. We are all familiar with what is perhaps the best known example of this. When they were charged with having changed our Afghan policy and insisted on the reception of Residents by the Amir, they denied that they had changed our policy, and solemnly protested that Lord Lytton had not asked the Amir to receive a British Resident at Kabul. No one ever said they had. The truth was that they had been hotly pressing Residents upon the Amir, but they were to reside at Herat and other places; and thus while speaking the truth verbally, they contrived to convey the false impression to the British Parliament that they were not attempting to force Residents on the Amir at all. Now look at the reply of the Simla "authority" to the *Bombay Gazette*. "No concession whatever has been made to the *Pioneer as regards correspondents in the field.*" Probably not. The *Pioneer's* "correspondent in the field" is no doubt subject to the same rules as would be applied to other special correspondents, if there were any—to the same roles, we presume, as were in force during the late campaign, and as are still in force *as regards correspondents in the field.* But this is not the sort of concession which we charge the Government with having given to the *Pioneer*, and the reply of the Simla authority is, or seems to be, mere shuffling. The question that still calls for a categorical reply—plain yes or no—is, Was the *Pioneer's* special permitted to accompany the Kabul Field Force at a time when special correspondents were publicly prohibited from going to the front? We stated that more than one gentleman from Allahabad had told us that the *Pioneer's* special was actually at the front, and they told us the gentleman's name, though at the moment we have forgotten it. And the *Pioneer* itself boldly proclaimed the fact on its first page.

(*Delhi Gazette.*)

WE do not know whether the telegrams of the *Pioneer's* Special Correspondent at Kabul are marked "urgent" and take precedence of all others, but certain it is that gentleman enjoys privileges that are not possessed by the Press Commissioner. For instance, General Roberts's proclamation was despatched to the Allahabad journal in time for its publication on Friday evening, while the Press Commissioner's message conveying the same intelligence was dated "Simla, 17th, 4.25 p. m." just too late to be of any use on that day, even if it had been promptly forwarded by the Telegraph Office. As a matter of fact, however, we did not receive the message at all that day, and it was not till after we had arisen from our slumbers on Saturday morning, that we found the precious brown-coloured packet lying on our table. Of course this little *contretemps* is a subject of thankfulness to the proprietors of the *Pioneer*, but we would venture to suggest, in the mildest way imaginable, that the Government Telegraph is public propeaty, and that we are not aware of any concession by which the priority of its use should be given to any journal however enterprising. It was only the other day the *Bombay Gazette* had to complain that its Kabul telegrams were delayed in transmission. These accidents never occur to the *Pioneer*; and we are forced to the conclusion that sceptical as that journal is in its religious beliefs, it has much to be thankful for, to the special Providence that guards its interests. That it is one of the "Elect" in matters journalistic is beyond cavil, and, holding that safe and sacred position, it might take pity on erring mortals like ourselves and show us "how to manage it."

KULDJA.

A RUSSIAN letter from Kuldja gives the following description of the state of the province before its impending transfer to China:—

"Every one has his hobby, but we of Kuldja can talk of nothing but the Chinese,—at least since the rumour has got about that the sons of the Celestial Empire are to come back to this place. The Kuldja bazaar is filled with a swarm of mixed nationalities, who have come in on the pretext of trade. We hear of proclamations circulating among our Chinese population, and of preparations for a rising. A number of *soi disant* Chinese officials have also made their appearance, who have no ostensible employment in Kuldja, but justify their presence by letters purporting to be written from Chinese territory to the Commander of the Semiriesk province, and requiring an answer. The local administration is taking energetic measures for the preservation of the public tranquillity. The patrols and guards have been strengthened. One company of the garrison is always stationed at night in the centre of the town, fully equipped with ball-cartridge. The police are actively engaged in following the traces of these sons of heaven, the most suspicious of whom are arrested and forwarded to the frontier, after the example of last year.

"All these rumours and agitations naturally re-act upon the inhabitants of the city. The native Taranshis, hereditary foes of the Chinese, are dreadfully afraid. Kuldja will be surrendered to China, and in any case are anxious to provide themselves with arms.

"As for the Chinese, one may say that the arrival of their Generals (as they call them) has been a very lucky thing for Kuldja. The other day, a certain Chino-Dazno came here from Fort Vernoe, where he had spent about six months. The poor soul was bothering about a sum of 700,000 roubles, which had been paid to one of the commercial magnates of Siberian Turkestan to supply grain to the Chinese army. This personage, after pocketing the money, gave himself little further trouble about the hapless General of the Celestial forces, whom he referred to the order prohibiting the export of grain from the province of Kuldja. The fact is that the wide plateau beyond the Borokhara range, which is our frontier with China, has been flooded with the Chinese soldiery in the last few years, especially in the year of the conquest of the Kashgarian cities, Manas and Uromsi. These soldiers, following their usual system for the civilisation of conquered countries, did their best to exterminate all the inhabitants who fell into their hands in the towns, and with them, of course, also the industrious agricultural population; so that they were left without bread to eat, though they had plenty of money to buy it. Trustworthy information assures us that in the neighbourhood of Manas and Uromsi not more than 1,500 of the peasantry survive. Naturally these are not enough to raise grain for 30,000 men of the Chinese army; so recourse has been had to a contiguous and fertile province, formerly a part of China beyond the Ili—*i. e.*, the province of Kuldja. Our merchant prince came to the relief of the Chinese in their perplexity. He let them have grain at 6 to 8 roubles the pood (eight annas the seer), while it was selling in Kuldja at 20 to 25 copecks (a maund and a quarter the rupee.) The first transaction went of clean—that is, the grain was delivered, and the price was paid. Then the Chinese became more credulous, ventured on a large order, and advanced about half the price, fixing a term for the delivery of the grain. The term expired, and no grain was delivered. The sons of heaven began to be uneasy, and sent a confidential agent to make inquiries on the spot. He found that the merchant had equipped a caravan with the money received, and held it in readiness to despatch. It was never despatched, and meanwhile our Government, in view of the impoverishment of the country and the deficiency of grain, prohibited the export of grain to China by any one except the merchant, and afterwards prohibited him also, at which he unfeignedly rejoiced. The money has been pocketed, the grain has been collected, and is ready to despatch, but has not been despatched, and cannot be despatched. The helpless Chino-Dazno, who came to inquire, spent a long time in Fort Vernoe, demanding the money, but now he has come to Kuldja, where he solaces himself by smoking opium.

"Kuldja passed into Russian hands in 1871. Since then many changes have been made in Kuldja life, and even architecture. Amidst the monotonous Taranshi houses, with their blank walls and narrow Asiatic windows high above, has sprung up quite a new town of European houses with comparatively handsome *façades*. These number about a hundred, and form a suburb of the city—a pleasing contrast to the sever cramped style of Oriental architecture, and a proof that European influences have begun to work. We have even a church in the centre of the Russian town which has, however, been building these five years and is not yet finished, though of no great size, and though there has been no special impediment.

"Life in Kuldja is dull, to speak the truth. There are no social amusements. The libraries consist of a few magazines and newspapers published by the regiments quartered here, or by private persons, and even these are procurable with difficulty. There is no club, neither militry nor general. Through the summer the band plays twice a week in the city gardens, or at the Commandant's; but in the winter there is absolutely no recreation at all. What we want most urgently is a club. We are constantly talking of starting one, but the thing never gets any farther."

MADRAS ARCHITECTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in your paper, which compares the cost of the Senate House, Madras, with the cost of the Senate House in Bombay. Perhaps you will kindly afford me space for a few explanatory remarks. In my administration report to Government for the official year 1877-78 I stated "that the architecture of Madras (or more correctly speaking building) has received the important addition of the new Senate House. The structure is in a mixed style with Hindu and Saracenic ornamentation. . . . . . . The capitals of the columns possess unusual interest as they were worked out by the labourers themselves. The whole of the materials, with the exception of the pot metal glass, were obtained in India. The cost of this style of building is too small to admit of decorative skill or high finish. The force of this remark will be better understood by comparing the accommodation and cost of the Senate House, Madras, with the accommodation and cost of the Senat House, Bombay." I then drew the comparison, the tenor of which you have published, and concluded the report with the following remarks:—"Although lavish expenditure on public buildings is to be deprecated, it is much to be regretted that the Madras Government have never yet been in a position financially to build in a more liberal way." In the process of boiling down for publication, the salient point of the comparison appears only to have arrested attention, thus, what I intended as a modest apology for the absence of art in a newly-finished building which I do not admit to be a work of architecture at all, has been made to appear rather like a crow of exultation. Having, I trust, acquitted myself of any share of conceit or self-glorification which might possibly have been traced to me, permit me to say a few words from the other side. The building in question, mean as it is, has probably done as much for *Indian* art by the expenditure of three lakhs of rupees, as Bombay has done by the expenditure of every 30 lakhs, because all the works connected with it were executed in India itself. No one can question for a moment the excellence of the Bombay University. It was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott (in England) who made use freely of very costly materials. The floors were executed by Messrs. Minton and Company (in England), and the stained-glass windows by Messrs. Ballantyne (in England). Now I, in common with many others, question the utility of these wholesale and costly importations. Viewed from any standpoint they appear to me indefensible. You do not get these eminent men to send you their best works, but merely feeble repetitions of what they have done elsewhere in a better, and probably more costly, way; you do not get examples of art adapted to the climate which can be imitated in simple and cheap mate-

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rials; you do not enrich any one connected with the country, neither can it be pleaded that better could not have been done at the time. Bombay has possessed good architects, and many of the excellent adapted capitals executed by the School of Arts testify to the skill of the workmen. Imported art not only retards the development of the indigenous industrial arts of the country, but it acts banefully in its tendency to debase them. If it can be shown on the other hand that reasonably permanent structures suited to the requirements of the country and not absolute excrescences can be obtained for a moderate expenditure, surely the problem should be, not how many "Europe articles" can be crammed into a given area, but what amount of accommodation will a given sum procure. This seems to me more like 'cutting your coat according to your cloth,'' the other is skimping the tails to pay for the braiding.

R. CHISHOLM.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

It is obvious to everyone that Government should encourage, as far as it can, without actual coercion, the volunteering of soldiers belonging to corps under orders for home, to corps lately arrived in the country. The economic advantage is considerable, and it is highly probable that volunteers are particularly efficient and climate-proof, or they would not be willing and even anxious to stop in India. The force and importance of this latter consideration will appear to any one who has ever seen the havoc an Indian climate plays among a draft of young soldiers, fresh from England, in a trying station. I have been told that a certain gallant regiment, now in Burma, lately had some most painful experience of this kind. However this may be, no one can be blind to the importance of filling up vacancies in India with men whose willingness to remain in the country is the best proof that they are the very men that should be kept in it. Government, of course, is not blind to it. Volunteering is encouraged with a bounty, but, with perverse inconsistency, Government allows much of the benefit to be lost. Somebody, whether Government or not I don't know, affects to regard volunteering as a favour and privilege, dependent on good conduct. man may be quite good enough to go home and soldier in Fermoy, or Aldershot, but be not virtuous enough to mount guard in Bellary or get sun-stroke in Secunderabad! The refusal is an unmeaning absurdity; for as soon as the disappointed volunteer gets over the consequences of his first outburst of dissipation in England, he can volunteer for India, and will be received with open arms; nay, he need not have got over the consequences of his dissipation. He may be undergoing imprisonment in Millbank for absence, making away with his kit, and half-a-dozen other offences, but let him volunteer for India, and his remaining term of imprisonment is remitted, he is purged from all his offences by his intrepidity, and in a week he is on board the Crocodile bound for Bombay. I know a man who wished to volunteer. He was tried and reduced from sergeant—no imprisonment—some two years ago. It was his only crime in the service, and lo! he has to go through the moral quarantine of Portsmouth and Woolwich for a month or two to fit him for Indian service. He will leave Bombay next month, and will probably land there from England before the close of the trooping season, thoroughly purified, let us hope. Now, Sir, if I am fit to serve in the 200th which is going home, why should any one in the 201st say I am not fit to serve in his corps which is remaining? And if, when I go home, I can volunteer to the Depot of the 201st when they are making up a draft for India, and so effect my purpose conveniently enough, though somewhat circuitously, is it worth the indulgence of the whim of any one in the 201st that I should enjoy two sea-trips at Government expense, and which I did not want? Last of all, who is to blame?

TAPE.

—*Madras Times.*

THE BATTLEFIELDS AROUND METZ.

(*From the Times' Correspondent.*)

METZ, SEPT. 26.

The German Emperor's autumnal tour of military inspection, which began by the review of the corps of Guards at Berlin on the 2d of September, ended yesterday when His Majesty visited the scenes around here of some of those battles fought between the 14th and 18th of August, 1870, which led up to the ever-memorable catastrophe of the above date, and to the siege and final capitulation of this colossal fortress city. No spot of ancient and historic ground is so dear to the German mind as this the real birthplace of their political unity and military renown, and it was no wonder, therefore, that the Emperor William, with all the religious devotion of a pilgrim, should seek to revisit this patriotic shrine, consecrated not by holy water, but by the copious blood of all his people. Shortly after 9, His Majesty, accompanied by a very select retinue, including the Crown Prince, Prince Charles, the Grand Dukes of Baden and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Count von Moltke, drove from the Prefecture, and, threading his way through the tortuous and massive works of the enceinte, was soon in the open with his face to the south. On the right rose the sheer and impregnable height crowned by Fort St. Quentin, now called after Prince Frederick Charles, and strengthened twofold since the war, while away on the left frowned the less elevated bastions of St. Privat, keeping wakeful, bulldog watch on the city. The first object of historic interest to greet the eyes of the Emperor was the scene of almost the last act in the siege-drama of 1870—the Frascati mansion or chateau, namely, on the left of the southern road, two or three kilometres removed from the city walls, where on the 27th of October the instrument of capitulation was signed, by which three Marshals of France, 50 Generals, 6,000 officers, and about 175,000 men, with an immense quantity of military stores, fell into the hands of the beleaguering and victorious German host. Leaving his suite to precede him, the Emperor turned aside to the left to enter and examine the historical building which has now been bought up for preservation by the State. A battalion of tall Rhinelanders belonging to the 16th Division garrisoning Metz was drawn up to receive His Majesty, though the patriotic music with which he was greeted by the regimental band could not have gratified him more than a poem of welcome richly engraved on parchment presented to him, and the vocal strains of a choral society of young school girls from Metz, who, gathering round their flag, acclaimed the Emperor on his arrival and departure in earnest and enthusiastic song. From here the Emperor pursued his way along the banks of the winding Moselle to the wood-clad heights which screened from the fire of the outer forts the unbroken belt of his engirdling legions, and onward through the crumbling columns of the Roman aqueduct at Jouy-aux-Arches along the plane-tree lined road, straight as a bowling-alley and easily raked by the distant guns of Fort St. Quentin, to the villages of Corny, interesting as the headquarters of his nephew, Prince Frederick Charles, commanding the Second Army during the long and harassing siege. At Jouy, which was richly decked with evergreens and hung with flags, the Emperor was received and addressed by the civil authorities, the inhabitants showing the utmost good taste and loyal respect, while at Corny the attention was arrested by a banner hung out by some ardent villager showing the Imperial German colours with "*Vive l'Empereur*" inscribed in golden letters on the white. The Kaiser notices this and smiles contentedly, for he is now in a part of his dominions where French is almost exclusively spoken, and where the inhabitants, from an ethnic point of view, have surely less of the Teuton in them than of the Gaul. All along his route similar manifestations of rural loyalty greeted the Emperor, while the chain bridge leading over the Moselle to the quiet hamlet of Novéant, nestling at the foot of the wooded heights on the left bank of the river, presented the appearance of one long triumphal arch. Reaching now the extreme southern point of his tour, His Majesty turned sharp to the right, as did his hardy Pomeranians on the bloody 16th of August, when they hurried forward as the vanguard of the Second Army to arrest the westward retirement of the French. They had a good road, however, and by it the Emperor next arrived at Gorze, the deploying point of his armies, where a cordial reception awaited him in the shape of a poetic welcome from a company of the fairest village maidens all in white, a civic address, and a luncheon in the Mairie. Here His Majesty and the Crown Prince conversed most affably with all, mingling in the crowd and alternately questioning the *curé* and the blouse, evidently making a very favourable impression on the warm-hearted, unsophisticated country-folks.

Leaving Gorze, with its gilded statue of *la Sainte Vierge* on the brow of the beetling cliff on the right, the Emperor continued his progress up the steep and wooded defile through which his pursuing armies pressed on the 16th of August, and here the first affecting relics of the bloody strife appeared. In a little, lonely green valley skirted by the road a few grassy mounds, luxuriant with the crimson poppy and the wild fern, each being surmounted by a white wooden cross, tell where the "tapfere Krieger" began to drop from the bullets of the Chassepot, and the Emperor sadly eyes these tombs of his "children" as he slowly ascends the declivity in front. But when the summit is reached, what a touching sight—the rising plateau on every side is dotted with white crosses, which thicken, thicken, thicken as you advance, and the not far distant horizon edge is bristling with obelisks and stone memorials of more pretentious and lasting form, making the whole region look like one colossal cemetery. An involuntary sadness comes over the traveller, and when approaching every tomb and commemorative tablet he feels instinctively moved by the mute appeal contained in the inscription, "*Sta, viator, heroes calcas.*" The graceful obelisk, with its lengthy death roll of officers and men, the railing-encircled and ivy-grown mound looking like a well-filled family vault, the silver-edged cross still hung with withered oaken wreaths and immortelles, the slender column snapped in twain to indicate the fate of hopeful youth suddenly cut off, the neatly-trimmed sepulchre and the graveyard plot of flowers—conceive all these objects scattered over the summit of a bare plateau facing northwards to the west of Metz, and you will have some idea of the scene which greeted the eyes of the Emperor when yesterday he halted at a point near its centre commanding a view of the line of battle which on the 16th of August, 1870, extended from Mars-la-Tour on the extreme left to Rezonville on the right.

By the engagements of the 14th it will be remembered Bazaine had been forced to abandon the right bank of the Moselle on the eastern side of the city, and was suspected of an intention to retire on Verdun and Châlons with all the army of the Rhine, leaving the protection of the fortress of its garrison. Prince Frederick Charles, however, resolved to thwart this laudable purpose, and on the 15th began to push his forces round to the west by the southern side of the city in order to take his enemy in flank and compel him to seek refuge in Metz. On the morning of the 16th, the 3d, or Pomeranian Army Corps, supported by one division only of the 10th Corps and a division of cavalry, had been able to wheel round by the south and overtake the enemy marching off in a north-westerly direction, who, being in strong force, immediately arrested his retreat, formed front to the south, parallel with and near the road connecting Mars-la-Tour, Vionville, and Rezonville, and prepared to punish the insolence of the Germans, who on that day were numerically far weaker. Despite, however, desperate losses, the latter succeeded in holding their ground, and in forcing the French to fall back on a line connecting St. Privat in the north with Gravelotte in the south, with their backs to Metz. Gravelotte is not very far from Rezonville, which formed the French left on the 16th, and they may be said merely to have retired into their new position by wheeling on the former village. The culpable supineness of Bazaine on the 17th enabled Prince Frederick Charles to hurry up the necessary and outnumbering reinforcements; and whereas the engagement of the 16th merely had the effect of arresting the retreat of the French and of placing the Germans between them and their west, the battle of the 18th resulted in hurling them back in wild disorder under the guns of Metz. The gentle eminence whereon the Emperor halted to-day is behind Vionville, which formed the centre of the German position on the 16th; and leaving his carriage he walked about 200 yards to the most commanding spot indicated by a pyramidal kind of monument of roughly-hewn stone, surmounted by the Hohenzollern eagle, and surrounded by a railing hung with shield-like tablets bearing the multitudinous names of those officers of the 5th Division who fell on that fatal day. Here, then, in full view of all the battlefield, extending from Mars-la-Tour (nicknamed by German soldiers after the French defeat on the 16th Marche Rétour) to Rezonville on the right, and standing between the crown Prince and Prince Charles, the Emperor for three-quarters of an hour listened to the tactical and topographical explanations of Colonel Zingler of the general Staff, and when that erudite officer had brought his narrative up to the 17th of August, the Emperor briskly remarked that he himself appeared on the ground on that date, and could now dispense with further elucidations. The Imperial party then descended the reverse and coverless side of the plateau—densely dotted with mounds and monuments testifying to the terrible losses of the brave Brandenburgers—to the village of Vionville, round which the battle of the 16th raged with dreadful fury, and where neighbouring tombstones on the public highway point to where the dust of French and German is mingled in the reconciliation of death "*Mit Gott fu König und vaterland*" is the recorded warcry on the monument of one Teutonic soldier, while at its side there stands a marble cross tastefully wreathed with flowers to the memory of one brave and noble young lieutenant of the Empire who died on the field of honour with these words, preserved in golden letters, on lips. "*Dites à ma mère,*" he cried, "*que je meurs en soldat et en chrétien. Marchez en avant!*" The villagers of Vionville had done their best to deck their dwellings in honour of their distinguished visitor, and contagious cries of "*Vive l, Empereur*" arose as His Majesty, quitting his carriage, affably mingled in the rustic throng. Vionville, the central position of the battle, is now in Germany; but Mars-la-Tour, which formed the extreme left, still belongs to France, and the Emperor is within 150 yards of the border. His Majesty earnestly looks in that direction, though he does not nearer approach the invisible line separating a Republic from his Empire. And what are they doing there beyond the frontier?—for at this particular moment, of all others, the sound of cannon-thunder at no great distance on the French side is distinctly heard. Are artillery experiments somewhere in progress, are corps manœuvres of there organized army going on, or is, perchance, a Royal salute being fired in lieu of the proffered visit of courtesy from a representative of the Republic to the Emperor when sojourning so near the Gallic border—a country which His Majesty, it is understood, graciously deprecated and took for granted? Prince Charles, however, the Emperor's brother, and Master-General of Ordnance in the Imperial Army, is of an inquiring turn of mind, and having previously sent forward a Jäger to report on the exact bearings of the boundry line ventures westward with his two aides-de-camp to breath the air of France.

Leaving Vionville, the distinguished party then proceeded along the great road which formed the line of battle to Rezonville, on the German right, and here a warm reception by the inhabitants was in store for the Emperor. Cries of "*Vive l' Empereur!*" were again uttered by the French-speaking villagers, while the warrior unions of Metz, formed chiefly of old North German soldiers, had sent a deputation to swell the voice of loyalty. "And what was your regiment?" or "What, then, are you doing now?" the Emperor would affably ask of this or that medal-bearing Reservist or Landwehr-men; while the gaping peasantry, omitting, in the stupefaction of the moment, to take off their hats, crowded round and wondered how an Emperor could be so simple and so affable a man. It was in the upper room of a farm cottage in this village that His Majesty slept on the night after the battle of Gravelotte, and it was before the door, amid the dead and dying, that he dictated to Prince Bismarck his famous despatch to the Empress recording that bloody and momentous encounter. A spot so rich in eventful reminiscences could not well be left unvisited, so His Majesty led the way up the rather steep and narrow staircase to the small uncarpeted chamber where he once reposed from the toil and excitement of battle, the neighbouring room being still used as a kind of granary not altogether inaccessible to the patient pigeons that sit cooing under the eaves, and to the watchful denizens of the poultry-yard. It was an affecting sight to see the gardens of the cottagers here and there fenced off almost from intrusion and trespass by cross-surmounted grassy mounds, and for miles and miles, as far as the eye could reach around, the country presented the appearance of a new and gigantic graveyard. At last the train of carriages approach a hamlet, the grass around which is particularly green, and the garden walls of which still show signs of having been bored for the Chassepot and breached for the mitrailleuse. It was Gravelotte, the extreme left of the French position on the 18th of August; and here again the Emperor was greeted by all classes with the utmost respect and warmth. Striking away for some distance to his left, His Majesty remained for about a quarter of an hour at the homestead of Mogador, surveying the battle-field in front, and then returning, proceeded homewards across the ravine, crested by St. Hubert and Point-du-Jour, which the Germans stormed with frightful loss of life, and from which Bazaine, in the energy of despair, hurled them again late in the evening, till the arrival of the Pomeranian Corps, under the eye of Count Moltke and the King of Prussia, finally decided the fortune of the day in their favour. His Majesty was altogether eight hours absent from Metz, and returned to the Prefecture deeply affected, as, indeed, few could be otherwise who passed with him through that region of tombs and sepulchres and remembered the stupendous days of August and September, 1870. And thus ended His Majesty's visit to that ancient province of the Empire, restored to it, after nearly two centuries of separation, by the sacrificial blood of those now mouldering beneath its soil—a visit which, on the whole, has elicited an amount of loyalty among the rural population favourable to the belief that time will complete what tender treatment has begun, and effectually reconcile them to their new political fate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—May I venture to correct an error into which your correspondent has, doubtless inadvertently, fallen, in a latter in *The Times* of to-day under the above heading—a letter that is otherwise as distinguished for its accuracy as it is admirable by reason of its descriptive force? Writing of the battle of Vionville or Mars-la-Tour, on the 16th of August, 1870, he speaks of the German force represented in that sanguinary struggle as the "3rd or Pomeranian Army Corps." In justice to Alvensleben's gallant men of the 3d Army Corps, it seems only fair to point out that that corps is the Brandenburg Corps. On the stanch Brandenburgers fell the brunt of that terrible day. It was not till the afternoon of the day of Gravelotte, the 18th of August, that the Pomeranian Corps—the second army corps under General Fransky—reached the battle-field, and by its well-timed attack across the ravine of Gravelotte on the position of St. Hubert and Point-du-Jour, as accurately stated by your correspondent, decided the issue in favour of the Germans.—Yours, &c.

The Vicarage, Halifax, Oct. 1. ARCHD. FORBES.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

In accordance with an address moved for by Mr. Fawcett a copy of the opinions of members of the Indian Council, in reference to the approval by the Secretary of State in Council of the reduction of the Indian cotton duties, as communicated to the Government of India in the despatch on the Budget of 1879-80, was issued yesterday as a Parliamentary paper. An extract from the minutes of the Council of India states that at a meeting of the council on July 15 last, Lord Cranbrook presiding, an Indian financial despatch reviewing the finance and revenue accounts, and the regular and Budget estimates, was read and approved, after long discussion. On the question that paragraphs 30 and 31, approving the action of the Viceroy in regard to the cotton duties stand part of the draft, the numbers were—Ayes 7, noes 7; the ayes being the Secretary of State, Mr. Cassells, General Foster, Sir H. Maine, Sir H. Rawlinson, General Strachey, and Sir W. Merewether; and the noes Mr. Dalyell, Sir B. Ellis, Sir F. Halliday, Sir R. Montgomery, Sir W. Muir, Sir H. Normap, and Sir E. Perry. The Secretary of State then gave his casting vote with the ayes.

Most of the members of the council recorded their opinions and reasons upon this question. Sir F. Halliday considered that the remission of the cotton duties was wrong in the sense of being inopportune, and thought also that it was inexpedient that the Viceroy should, for such a purpose, put into operation the power he undoubtedly possessed of overruling his council in any matter which he might judge to affect the interests of India. Mr. Dalyell concurred, and added that he still remained of opinion that the abolition of the cotton duties should not take place until all export duties had been remitted. Sir R. Montgomery opposed the remission of the cotton duties as a needless sacrifice of revenue, at a time when there was a deficit in the Treasury, and when, moreover, a great and increased expenditure was being incurred by the war with Afghanistan. Further, the reduction was made against the earnest remonstrances of a majority of the Viceroy's advisers. Sir H. W. Norman protested against the measure upon similar grounds, pointing out that it was taken at a time when large borrowing was going on, when measures of severe economy were being adopted which inflicted serious hardships, in some cases almost ruin, on various deserving servants of the State, and when further taxation was threatening. He believed the reduction had produced a bad political effect in India which would not readily pass away, and he expressed his conviction that in overruling the majority of his council the Viceroy was straining the law to an undesirable and unprecedented extent. Sir E. Perry thought the action of the Viceroy was unconstitutional, and formed a dangerous precedent; and that the remission of the tax was most inopportune. Sir Barrow Ellis contended that the remission was not justified by the circumstances of India; that it was at variance with the spirit of the former decision, and with the recorded speeches of successive Secretaries of State, and that it was virtually effected by taxing the people of India. Sir W. Muir, in a lengthy dissent, pointed out that the reduction had added to the permanent burden of India, while it tended to aggravate the evil it was intended to remedy, viz., the protection of Indian manufacture. Sir H. S. Maine, in a still longer document, submits that Lord Lytton had full discretionary power in the matter, and the only question was whether the exercise of that discretion was reasonable. He thinks that Lord Lytton was right in the course which he followed, and that he rightly took it, even at the cost of a sacrifice of revenue, at a time of financial embarrassment. As to the railing accusation that the Governor-General was influenced by the clamour of the Lancashire cotton interest, Sir H. Maine contends that the opinion of the north of England was a legitimate element in the question before Lord Lytton. It was a clear indication of what might be expected to happen if the trade with England were really destroyed by a protective tariff. Nothing could be more valuable to the Government of India than a body of English opinion steadily directed towards Indian affairs by a healthy material interest in them. There could be no worse result of Indian financial policy than that the opinion of the north of England should be come indifferent to topics of Indian Government. Lieutenant-General Strachey had no hesitation in saying that the Governor-General had decided rightly in making a sacrifice of revenue in order to close a bitter controversy which threatened to take still larger dimensions, and to fulfil pledges long given without hitherto leading to any practical results, thus taking the first steps towards the complete liberation of the trade of India. By the opponents of the measure no time would have been thought opportune.

STRANDING OF THE "PHILOSOPHER."—The following gentlemen have been appointed, under section 4, Act IV of 1875 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, to enquire into the circumstances attending the stranding of the British ship Philosopher on the Orissa coast—viz., Anderson Souttar, Esq., (Judge of the Marine Court), T. S. Anderson, Esq., of Messrs. Anderson, Wright and Co., and T. A. Freebody, Esq. (Master of the ship Dhurwar). They have been directed to commence the enquiry at once, and if during the investigation they see grounds for charging the Captain, or any of the ship's officers holding a certificate, with incompetency or misconduct, to proceed against such party or parties under section 9 of the Act. The Deputy Legal Remembrancer will, if necessary, be directed to act as prosecutor in the case.

WILFUL MURDER.—A short time ago, a Mahomedan, named Hyatty, residing at Muttearbrooj, sold to another Mahomedan, named Doberuddee, a merchant, some landed property for Rs. 500. It seems some time after he sold the same estate to another person, who purchased it *bona fide*. This fraudulent transaction came to the knowledge of Doberuddee, and he vowed he would be revenged. Accordingly, arming himself with a clasp knife, he left his house on the morning of the 17th instant to seek the deceased, whom he met coming out of his house, and going up to him, he expostulated with and abused him. The deceased retaliated, whereupon the murderer struck him with the knife over the heart, then stabbing him a second time, he pushed the deceased into a tank hard by, and took to his heels, throwing the knife away. Alarm being given he was pursued by the police, but escaped, and has not since been heard of. The deceased was conveyed to his residence and died soon after. It is said that the Magistrate after hearing of the murderer's escape, dismissed the men of the thanna close to which the occurrence took place. One of the police jemadars is said to have been bathing at the time in the tank.—*Statesman.*

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